

is really the party that sympathizes with direct action, and that has for some time disapproved of the conservative outlook of such leaders as Samuel Gompers, for instance. There is little doubt that at the back of the move there is an effort to install more radical leaders in the federation. While not part of the American Federation of Labor, the brotherhood chiefs have worked hand in hand with Mr. Gompers.

If this hypothesis be correct, it is easily seen that, while the public is face to face with the possibility of discomfort on a large scale, while the federal government is considering its obligations to the country under the laws, while Congress is trying to get at the essence of the strike and the grievances that precipitated it, the American Federation of Labor, as formerly constituted is battling for its very existence.

Efforts to Break Strike

This probably accounts for the efforts made by the leaders to break the strike through its own weapons, the chief of which is the accredited loyalty of the majority of union men to recognized authority once it is understood that radical agitators, as it is said, started the foment going before the rank and file knew that the move was unauthorized by their national leaders.

W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, in a telegram to A. B. Cummings (R.), Senator from Iowa and chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, intimated that it was desirable that the recognized Labor leaders be given an opportunity to effect a settlement. Senator Cummings asserted that an investigation would in no way involve recognition of the leaders of the unauthorized strike.

The radical element never took kindly to the return of the roads, nor yet to the Labor board constituted in the transportation bill for the settlement of disputes over wages and working conditions. Owing to the delay of President Wilson, the board has not been appointed, and there is some suspicion that one of the motives for the sudden decision to strike might be to bring confusion in transportation before an authorized legal body is established.

Railroad Management

Certain elements of Labor claim that the executives failed on the job as soon as they took over the roads, that they failed to come to an agreement on the demand for an increase in wages which was submitted last June. The roads, however, were returned only a little over a month ago and it is difficult to see how this element can justify its claim that the executives have failed. It is too early to judge.

Again with regard to wages, the President, to whom the matter was put up, took the position that the high cost of living would not permit a billion-dollar increase. After the return of the roads, a bipartisan committee, consisting of representatives of the railroad executives and representatives of the railroad unions, took up the question. The representatives of the executives took the position that they could not grant the increase without first consulting the public interest, and both sides agreed to refer the matter to the Labor Board, implying that railroad labor would await its decision.

Use of Motor Transports in Emergency

In the event of the strike of railway switchmen becoming effective enough to cripple railway transportation and imperil the food supply of cities, it would be possible for the United States Government on comparatively short notice to mobilize about 45,000 of its own motor trucks, and, in the event of an obstinate struggle, it would be entirely feasible to reinforce them with about 700,000 privately owned trucks and eventually with about 700,000 passenger automobiles, according to a statement on Saturday by Herbert Shenton, acting director of the National Council of Defense. Of the government trucks 1800 could be equipped and manned by the motor transport corps of the War Department for the relief of New York City within a few days, and about 100 of the corps trucks could be rushed to the assistance of each of the following cities: Washington, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Detroit, Columbus, New Orleans, El Paso, Baltimore, San Francisco, Boston, Chicago, Indianapolis, Buffalo, San Antonio and Seattle.

Altogether, the statement continues, the motor transport corps has about 20,000 trucks which could be placed in commission should the emergency justify as soon as drivers could be assigned. The scheme is based on the general mobilization of motor transport in Great Britain in time of the general railroad strike.

Brotherhoods Menaced

Demands of Strikers Called Just, But Method Is Disapproved

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor. Leased Wires. CHICAGO, Illinois.—There is no more graphic illustration of cause and effect in industrial history than the transportation crisis in America today.

A. F. Whitney, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, thus prefaced his analysis of the "out-law railroad strike" here last night. He then gave the entire "inside" story of the strike, and told why, though the brotherhoods are fighting the strike, the movement has been able to spread without centralized leadership or union sanction until a great part of the country is affected.

He also told why it is that the powerful brotherhoods find themselves with a serious fight on their hands when the "insurgent" leaders, without any particular strength, have succeeded in touching off tinder in the forest of industrial discontent.

The strike was made possible because the federal government has al-

lowed profiteers to boost prices of food, clothing and shelter," he said. "The men are finding themselves utterly incapable of making their wages stretch. This is the genesis of the strike."

"The yard conductors today are getting \$5.30 for eight-hour work. The brakemen are getting \$5, and switch tenders \$4. We have been working to give them the increases that are so necessary if they are to live and keep their families together. We are asking \$7.20 for yard conductors, \$6.90 for brakemen, and \$5 for switch tenders. We have working through the machinery of the Cummins Act. Progress has been slow, because of the non-appointment of the Railroad Board."

"Naturally the men have righteous complaints. Then came a group of opportunists, led by John Gruneau of the Chicago Yardmen's Association, and they take advantage of this, a psychological moment if there ever was one, to spring a strike which, as far as these leaders are concerned, is based on utterly selfish motives, and a desire to wreck the brotherhoods and to supplant them by one big railroad union scheme which years ago failed."

A Mistake, Says Gompers

Federation Leader, However, Asserts Esch-Cummins Law Is to Blame

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who reached Cleveland yesterday for the national convention of the Cigar Makers International Union, at once turned his attention to the "rebellion" in the ranks of the railroad Labor organizations throughout the country. Mr. Gompers told reporters that the walkouts of yardmen throughout the country was an immense mistake, and he pledged the full support of the American Federation of Labor to the officials of such railroad brotherhoods and unions as may be affected by the present strike.

New Union Forming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—With the railroad and ferry service greatly curtailed and that of the Hudson tubes cut off, commuters, especially from New Jersey, have found it difficult, and, in some cases, impossible, to get to their work in this city. Every effort is being made to bring plenty of foodstuffs into the city. Railroad officials announce that they are busy recruiting new forces to take the place of those who have walked out, and those who have had operating experience have gone to work themselves. Meanwhile, the strikers are organizing a new union to be known as the United Railroad Workers of America. It is reported that this outlaw strike, as it is called, is the result of dissatisfaction among the rank and file of the unions with their leaders which has been growing for years. It is thought that the younger men who are doing the real and heavy work are rebelling at what they consider favoritism shown toward the older men, in wages and in other issues, and are deserting the old unions to form new ones of their own.

RESULT OF BRITISH BY-ELECTION GIVEN

Labor Victory Over Coalition at Dartford Compensated by Coalition Success at Stockport

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Sunday).—The results of two parliamentary by-elections for two seats at Stockport and one at Dartford were made known on Saturday and the Coalition Government now finds its previous Liberal nominee at Dartford replaced by a Labor member, J. M. Mills, but, on the other hand, finds compensation in the return of two Coalition nominees at Stockport, W. Greenwood, Coalition Liberal, and a Coalition Labor member, who were returned unopposed in the general election. The Labor victory at Dartford was complete, for the Coalition majority in 1918 was over 9000 above the Labor vote; but yesterday's result shows that Mr. Mills polled slightly more votes than the other four candidates together, namely 13,610. R. J. Mellor, Coalition candidate came third with only 4221 and Tom Wing, Liberal, was second with 4562.

About two-thirds of the electorate, which is nearly 46,000, voted as against three-quarters in the case of the Stockport constituency, which numbers over 60,000, of which 25,000 are women. Half the Stockport votes were for the Coalition candidates; Greenwood obtaining 22,847, and Mills, 22,356. The two Labor candidates, one in the person of the distinguished statistician and advocate of nationalization, Sir Leo Chiozza Money, and the other, S. F. Perry, were supported to the extent of about 16,000 and 14,000 respectively, while 13,000 were divided between two independent candidates and one Sinn Fein candidate.

The return of the Coalition candidates is regarded in some quarters as the first fruits of the Premier's recent appeal for concerted action against Socialism by Liberal and Unionist local organizations on behalf of the candidates approved of by the party leaders. On the other hand the Dartford reversal is hailed as the constituency's answer to Mr. Lloyd George. At the same time, Mr. Mills' membership of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the fact that he is an influential shop-steward, and at the Woolwich Arsenal are not overlooked in explaining his presence at Westminster, when the House of Commons meets again this week.

GREEK CONDUCT AT SMYRNA DEFENDED

Mr. Veniselos Answers Allegations That Troops Were Cruel to Turks and Challenges Proceedings of Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The incidents which occurred at Smyrna during the Greek landing and occupation of May, 1919, formed the subject of what may be called an address of vindication by the Greek Premier, Eleutherios Veniselos, before members of the House of Commons. Lord Robert Cecil presided over the gathering. Mr. Veniselos dealt principally with allegations of cruelty to Turkish prisoners at the hands of the Greek soldiery during the first days of the occupation and also took the opportunity to question the regularity of the proceedings of the International Commission which inquired into the allegations. He said:

"I understand that the gentlemen present here this afternoon have had the opportunity of listening to the Rev. Mr. Hugh Embling on some what the same subject. If I am rightly informed, the three points brought out in the meeting of a week ago today, were the following: "1. At the time the Greek troops occupied Smyrna, Turkish prisoners were very badly treated by the Greek soldiery, and that murders of Turkish prisoners by Greek soldiers took place."

"2. That in civilized countries such actions are severely punished. I suppose by this statement the Rev. Mr. Hugh Embling meant that adequate punishment was not administered to the offenders by the Greek Government."

"3. The Greek High Commissioner in Smyrna was not willing to come to the succor and relief of the Turkish refugees, whose condition was very deplorable."

"I believe that Mr. Embling in addition stated that the fact that the report of the Inter-Allied Commission which inquired into the Smyrna incident was not published, proved that it was not favorable to Greece; and in the end Mr. Embling gave his audience to understand that as long as the Smyrna occupation by Greece continued, peace could not be established here."

"May I beg your kind indulgence while I answer each one of these points separately. Replying to the first one, permit me to say that I do admit that some regrettable excesses took place during the landing of our troops in Smyrna, and in speaking of them now, I am only trying to shed light, and bring out the truth, and by no means am I trying to justify them."

"As you are aware, our troops landed in Smyrna as mandataries of the Peace Conference, and this landing therefore had this special attribute, viz., that Greece was only following the instructions of the Allies in occupying Smyrna. It is needless to say that our troops were very enthusiastically received by the Christian element of the city, which met our army in great numbers on the quay. From the quay, our troops started gradually approaching the Turkish quarter but they were met by armed soldiers on both sides of the street by crowds of enthusiastic people. When they reached the square, around which the government buildings and the barracks stand, they received a volley from the barracks, and the adjoining buildings. As a result, about twenty or thirty were killed."

"You can imagine, gentlemen, what happened then. The confusion was not only natural but great. The populace accompanying the soldiers fled hither and thither, and the soldiers, taken totally unawares, tried to defend themselves the best way they could. As a result of this treacherous attack by the Turks, a battle ensued which lasted for two or three hours. These were the fatal hours during which a great deal of looting took place in the city."

"At this point, I must mention that on the previous evening of that day, the Turks had broken open the prisons, and several hundred criminals had been set loose in the city, which, by the way, was without a police force, as the police had gone on strike. It is very regrettable that these excesses took place, but might I be permitted to state that the same thing would have happened to any army under similar circumstances."

"When I was asked before the Supreme Council to speak on the same subject, I told Mr. Clemenceau that if the French troops had entered the city of Metz under similar circumstances and had been fired on by Germans from the windows of the houses, disorders and disturbances would surely have taken place. One must bear in mind that in circumstances of this kind the troops lose their sang-froid and defend themselves according to the acknowledged rules of warfare, as they would defend themselves if they were attacked by an enemy on the battlefield."

The Infuriated Populace

"During the battle about 100 Turks and 70 Greeks were killed. The Turks gave their losses as 300 to 400. We have repeatedly asked them to give us the names, as this was the only way by which we could rectify the number, but they have refused to do so. The Greeks in all captured 2500 prisoners, whom they escorted through the fire on board the Greek transports. During this operation about 20 of these prisoners were killed. This is an abominable act, and worthy of condemnation, but permit me to say that the greater number of these prisoners were killed by the infuriated populace, who had witnessed the treacherous attack of the Turks; and only about four or five were killed by fire coming from Greek soldiers. I ascertained this from the French general who was a member

of the Inter-Allied Commission at the inquiry. When one takes into consideration that out of 2500 prisoners only about 20 suffered, one must admit that this does not surpass what might happen under similar conditions to any army."

Millions in Reparation

"Now, coming to Mr. Embling's second point, possibly he was not aware that before the end of the same week the Greek Government instituted a court-martial, which pronounced three capital punishments. One of these was on a Greek soldier who was found with some Turkish gold in his possession, and could not account for it. He was, therefore, suspected of having participated in the looting, and was shot the same day. Four were sentenced to forced labor for life, 14 were sentenced from 10 to 20 years' imprisonment, and 53 from two to five years' imprisonment. Of the above, 43 were Greeks, 13 Turks, 12 Armenians, and one Jew. Furthermore, a Commission of Reparation was instituted with three members, one of which was a Turk. This commission examined the question of reparations, and has paid out a sum nearing 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 francs. I suppose, gentlemen, that the government which on its own initiative follows the line of action which the Greek Government has taken, cannot but be admitted to be a civilized government."

"Coming to the third point, I must state that Mr. Embling is rather misinformed. I regret that there has been a misunderstanding between Mr. Embling and our High Commissioner in Smyrna, Mr. Sterghiades. I have mentioned above the Commission of Reparation. Further, Mr. Sterghiades has done all he could do not only to come to the succor of the refugees inside the Greek zone of occupation, but even to relieve those who were outside it. In his effort, however, to relieve these people, Mr. Sterghiades was not successful, owing to the refusal of the Turkish authorities to permit such help to be distributed. Mr. Sterghiades handed to the Rev. Mr. Hugh Embling himself the sum of £8000 for the purpose of distributing it to the Christian and Turkish refugees alike, outside the Greek zone of occupation. Mr. Embling, however, returned this money to Mr. Sterghiades, stating that he could not distribute it, but did not mention the reasons why, but I suppose it was because the Turkish authorities would not let him do so. Previously to this, Mr. Sterghiades had sent £4500 through the Turkish Public Debt Bureau to be distributed to the refugees outside the Greek zone. This money was returned to Mr. Sterghiades, with the exception of £1000 whose fate is unknown."

"Mr. Sterghiades, in his great desire to relieve the distress, appealed to Mr. Embling, and gave him the above statement. I sent my secretary, Mr. Tsolomios, to interview Mr. Embling, and find out whether he was the same person, and Mr. Embling corroborated Mr. Sterghiades' statement."

"Now, I ask you, gentlemen, in the presence of these facts, has Mr. Embling the right to state that Mr. Sterghiades has been unwilling to succor the refugees, or that he has had no funds for this work? I am sorry if Mr. Embling does not agree with the evidence of those who in other respects might be considered to be rather unfavorable to the Greek claims of Smyrna, but everyone who has been in Smyrna admits that Smyrna enjoys the best administration it has ever experienced."

"Before leaving this point, I would like to mention, as regards the statement which Mr. Embling made, that the Turkish authorities were deprived of water and bread during the first days of the occupation, that I am not in a position to repudiate this statement. It may be that we were not prepared to take care of prisoners, and it may be that some of them suffered from want of food for a very short period; but of course, as I stated, I am not in a position to give definite information regarding this point."

British Officers Asked For

"Now, as regards the statement that the Inter-Allied Commission's report was not published because it was unfavorable to Greece, you will permit me, gentlemen, to place before you the events in their chronological order. After our Smyrna occupation had taken place, reports went out from Turkish sources regarding the action of our army, and in order to avoid any further exaggeration of reports which the Turkish authorities were very assiduously sending out, my Minister of Foreign Affairs cabled to our High Commissioner at Constantinople, asking him to go and call on Admiral Calthrop and request the Admiral that British officers should be attached to the Greek Army with a view to witnessing the events in our zone of occupation, and thus be able to check statements against facts. Admiral Calthrop, however, did not see his way clear to grant this request. At the time, of course, we had no idea that what had taken place in Smyrna was anything beyond what one might expect to happen under the conditions prevailing when we landed."

"During the last week of June, however, a statement was made in the House of Commons by the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question asked as regards the killing of Turkish prisoners by Greek soldiers. This statement, indeed, grieved me immensely, and I hastened to request the Greek Minister at the Court of St. James to inform the British Government that, owing to the injudiciousness of the above statement, the Greek Government could no longer remain satisfied with the investigation carried out by its own officials, and to beg His Majesty's Government to appoint a higher English officer, who in collaboration with a Greek officer of the same rank, might proceed to a thorough and impartial investigation of the whole case."

"At the same time, I drafted a personal letter to the Right Honorable A. J. Balfour, asking him to be so good

as to recommend the acceptance of the above request of the Hellenic Government. It was my desire, gentlemen, to have the whole truth out, and I make this request in earnest. The British Government, however, did not see its way clear to grant this request; and instead, the Supreme Council, at its sitting of July 18, decided to send to Smyrna an Inter-Allied Commission with a view to investigating the Smyrna events. This commission, however, was formed by an English, French, Italian, and American officer. I therefore appealed to the president of the conference for the participation of a Greek officer, as the conduct of the Greek Army was to be investigated, and it was only fair that Greece should be represented on this commission."

Greek Cooperation Refused

"On July 21 I received a reply from the Supreme Council, in which I was asked to designate a Greek officer to be authorized to follow the work of the Commission, without, however, being entitled to vote or take part in the drawing up of the report. Though this offer was not satisfactory, I accepted it, and I therefore designated Colonel Mazarakis of the Greek general staff to participate in the work of the commission. To my great surprise, however, this commission started its work in Constantinople without asking the Greek delegate to participate, justifying this step on the ground that the presence of the Greek officer at the examination of the witnesses might intimidate them."

"As you see, gentlemen, this decision of the commission was diametrically opposed to that of the Supreme Council communication to me on July 21. I therefore quite naturally protested against this unfair procedure. The Supreme Council, however, gave instructions to the commission to the effect that the depositions of the witnesses should be communicated to the Greek officer, and that he should have a chance to present a repudiation of the statements. The commission, however, stated that they could not possibly do that because they had promised the witnesses not to make their depositions known, but to keep them secret. We were thus deprived not only of the right of cross-examination, which is acknowledged in all courts of all countries, but also the right of knowing the exact nature of the accusations. I, therefore, protested against this unheard-of line of procedure, and asked that a new inquiry should be made, this time with the assistance of the Greek delegate. To my mind, this procedure was a negation of justice, and I could not possibly admit the result of an inquiry carried out in the way above mentioned."

Verdict Challenged

"On September 30, I was told by the Supreme Council that they had given instructions to the commission that all the depositions of the witnesses should be communicated to the Greek representative. This was, however, quite useless, as the commission had finished its work already, and was drawing up its report."

"I ask you therefore, gentlemen, could a verdict given under such circumstances be fair to the accused? I am not at all questioning the good faith and honor of the members of the commission, but I certainly state that the very way in which they went about it would necessarily lead them to the wrong conclusions."

"I am not aware whether anything parallel exists in the judicial history of England, but you are all aware of the famous Dreyfus case, where only one document was presented to the court which was not previously included in the dossier of the accused. You will remember civil war nearly broke out in France as a result of this. Well, gentlemen, in our case none of the accusations had been communicated to us."

"There was a question the other day in the House of Commons as regards the non-publication of the report of this commission. I suppose the reason why the report was not published is because the allied governments themselves recognized, that the inquiry had been carried out under unfair conditions."

LARGE GOLD NUGGET FOUND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Saturday).—The "African World" states that the London branch of the Banque du Congo Belge has received a nugget of pure gold weighing just over 12 pounds. It was found last year at the Kilo State mines in the northeastern district of the Belgian Congo. The nugget will be sold on behalf of the Belgian Government.

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SYRIAN APPEAL TO PRESIDENT WILSON

Prince Feisal Protests Against the Division of Syria Into Four Parts as Detrimental to Her National Development

DAMASCUS, Syria (Friday).—(via Constantinople).—(By The Associated Press).—The appeal of Prince Feisal to President Wilson, requesting recognition and assistance for Syria, is as follows:

"The Arab district, namely Syria, including Palestine, Hedjaz, and Mesopotamia, which has suffered for centuries under Turkish misrule, unable to get justice, has revolted against the Caliph's call and rendered the call of Islam for a holy war void in the Muhammadan world."

"This was done by the Arabs for a realization of the aspirations and rights which the Allies, especially Great Britain, acknowledged and promised to secure for us. The principles laid down by you were gladly accepted by the Allies, who admitted that the war was one of liberation and not of conquest. The liberated nations, especially Syria, were assured that they would be given the right to choose the power they desired to assist them in government."

Effect of Secret Treaty

"The Arabs rushed into the world war upon these principles, in full confidence of the clear promises of the Allies that the Arabs would be given liberty. After the armistice, a secret treaty, unknown to the Arabs, divided Syria into four zones under different administrations which made the population furious. But public excitement was quieted by assurances that these divisions were temporary and that they would vanish with the military government."

"Because of the great danger of having all Syria plunged into insurrection it was necessary to call a constituent assembly, elected by the nation, which proclaimed the country's independence and elected me chief, thus assuring peace to the country, which conforms to the promises and declarations of the Allies."

Opposition to Divided Syria

"We want only our rights, conferred by nature and by our great sacrifices in the war. We entertain the hope that the Allies will receive our new regulations with pleasure and endeavor to remove the obstacles which might hinder our progress. We desire nothing except to live peacefully in a peaceful world. Owing to the present situation, I hope you will assist us in defending our case and render a decision in conformity with your principles."

"We intend to safeguard the interests of the Allies in our country and protect the rights of all foreigners. The definitely arranged division of Syria into various parts is detrimental to our national life. It is impossible for both political and economic reasons to have peace without liberty and unity."

MORE GERMAN SHIPS EXPECTED IN FIRTH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. EDINBURGH, Scotland (Sunday).—In addition to the German warships which were brought to the Firth of Forth last week and surrendered to the British naval authorities, another 71 German war vessels of various ratings are expected to reach the Firth of Forth in the near future. These will arrive in groups of six at a time, and will include a large number of torpedo-boat destroyers. The three large German battleships, already delivered, are lying off Inchkeith, alongside the American repair ship. It is understood that, after being repaired, the German warships will be taken over by the American authorities and sent to America.

FLENSBURG PETITION SIGNED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday).—A deputation on Saturday night presented to the Bruce mission a memorial signed by 10,000 adult citizens of Flensburg demanding that the town be internationalized under the League of Nations, with England as the mandatory power. The deputation forwarded a copy of the memorial to the Supreme Council.

HIGH RATES INCREASE RAILWAY REVENUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Saturday).—The Ministry of Transport's estimates for the year show that the government guarantee to the railway shareholders involved a charge on the Exchequer last month of £40,500,000. This is £4,500,000 less than the estimate made last August.

Since January, the advance in freight rates has increased the revenue by £9,000,000, but unforeseen charges caused an additional expenditure of £5,000,000.

A high railway authority estimates that the increased freight rate will enable the railways to very nearly carry themselves; that is, they will pay working expenses and earn sufficient net revenue to meet the government guarantee to shareholders if the present rate of wages continues, which is most unlikely since the men have just demanded another pound per week.

The Ministry of Transport promises a new group of statistics giving the ton-miles for 72 of the main commodities, constituting over 80 per cent of the trade of the country, which will be invaluable and should put the railway management in England more on the lines of efficient methods so unusual in America.

ASSASSINATION OF IRISH POLICEMEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Saturday).—Three police constables, cycling to the petty sessions today at Newport, County Tipperary, were shot by ambushed men near Lacomore wood in a bleak and mountainous district. Constables Finn and McCarthy were killed, while Constable Byrne, who was wounded, fell into a ditch. After climbing over a wall, he fired several shots in the direction of the assailants, who then retreated. Byrne then got on a bicycle with considerable difficulty, in his wounded condition, and reached Newport barracks, where he now lies in a precarious state. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that four men were arrested today in Kilkenny and three in Limerick by military and police authorities under the Defense of the Realm Act, and taken to Cork prison.

PROGRESS IN HOUSING SCHEME IN ENGLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday).—A White Paper issued by the British Ministry of Health says that, up to February 28 last, work was in progress in the housing schemes, which, when completed, will provide for 43,793 houses. Work on contracts for the erection of 32,586 houses has been commenced, and the actual building has been started of 9636 houses, of which a number have been completed.

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES LEAVES FOR AMERICA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Saturday).—Sir Auckland Geddes, the newly appointed Ambassador to the United States, with Lady Geddes, and the embassy staff, left Euston station at 8:45 this morning for Liverpool en route for New York by the Cunard liner, Kaiserin Auguste Victoria. Among those present to bid him farewell on the platform were Mr. Bonar Law, representing the government, the American Ambassador and Mrs. Davis, Sir Eric Geddes and many others.

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Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
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I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

A Grand Place to Preach In

Dr. Norman Macleod, chaplain to Queen Victoria, and the editor of "Good Words" from 1860 to 1872, visited Constantinople in 1866 and writes of his visit in that magazine. He says of the church of St. Sophia that he saw nothing imposing in its massive exterior which gives the impression simply of vast size, but its interior, in spite of the decay of its minute details and the absence of all furniture, in accordance with the simplicity of Moslem worship, is one of the grandest and most stately in the world. The pillars of porphyry and marble, some of which once belonged in all probability to the temple of Diana at Ephesus, the roof of mosaic, greatly defaced, it is true, but yet as a whole retaining much of its ancient splendor, the vast galleries formerly occupied by women only impressed him deeply. He mentions the noble space afforded for worshippers on the floor, and says that 30,000 people could be accommodated within the walls. "It would be a grand church to preach in," he adds. His Moslem guide pointed out what he called a large portrait of Constantine in mosaics, but whitewashed over so as to be but dimly perceived. "It is not unlike the picture by Cimabue in St. Mark's in Venice; it seems to keep possession of the church through all changes."

The Early Swallow

It is an old-time saying that one swallow does not make a summer, and what that saying is intended to indicate is as true now as it was then, but the way of swallows must have changed if the coming of the hirundines coincided with early summer, for at the present time brisk correspondence goes on in the daily London papers from February and onward, recording the appearing of these ever favorite birds which are described by Gilbert White of Selborne in 1773 as "a most inoffensive, harmless, entertaining, social and useful tribe of birds. They touch no fruit in our gardens, amuse us with their migrations, songs, and marvelous agility, and clear our outlets from the annoyances of gnats and other troublesome insects." White, however, with all his accurate recording, can only give March 26 as the earliest date at which he saw the first swallow, and April 20 as the latest appearance of the "first swallow," while his friend, Mr. Markwick, in Sussex, noted April 7 as the earliest date at which he had seen one appear. Gilbert White does mention the fact that when he was a boy he watched a swallow for a whole day on a warm sunny Shrove Tuesday in the middle of March, but that was before he had begun his tabulated observation at Selborne. Now every one is his own naturalist, and the press is the recipient of the non-tabulated observations. The Times mentions a correspondent from Shrewsbury who writes: "Having read in the Times of March 10 that swallows were seen in a garden at Arundel on March 7, which is considered a very early date for them to appear, I should like to state that I saw a swallow in my garden on February 29 of this year." Gilbert White would have said, as he did of the curlews: "Perhaps the mildness of the season may have quickened the emigration" of the birds.

Around the Red Sea

In addition to its other activities, the United States consulate at Aden, so one may judge by a recent report of Addison E. Southard, the Consul, has become something of a lending library for American periodicals. Reading matter, it appears, is rare in the Red Sea commercial district, which has neither newspapers nor magazines of its own, nor public libraries where the reader may sit at ease in the cozy reading-room and enjoy a favorite imported magazine or watch the enjoyment of somebody who has got it first. Whoever subscribes for a foreign magazine therefore constitutes himself willy-nilly a lending library, and any American magazine which counts subscribers in the Red Sea region may be reasonably sure that it has more readers per copy than would probably be found anywhere else. But it is not for the engrossing interest of the serial novel, the crisp charm of the short story, the information of the special article or the attractiveness of the illustrations, at least in the body of the magazine, that American periodicals are borrowed from the consulate. "People who ask for them," says Mr. Southard, "say that they get real enjoyment from reading American advertise-

ments"; and experience leads to the opinion that the magazines "are wanted more for their advertisements than for the general reading matter." Thus a small but growing demand for American advertised commodities has come into existence, which reaches further than the individual magazine borrowers, for in the small communities around the Red Sea anything that one person buys is soon known to a good many others who are likely to follow his example.

Anglo-Saxonism in the Orient

That the Orient is, in an increasing degree, being permeated with at least a reading knowledge of the English language, with an increased quantity and an enlarged variety of western-made merchandise, and, consequently, with some degree of Anglo-Saxon customs and culture, is evident from a scanning of publications printed in the English language in the Far East. It is stated, for example, that 300,000 pupils are graduated annually from the secondary and higher schools of Japan who "may be said to possess the ability to read English." Among new methods of selling western goods in the Orient is mentioned the instance of a foreign oil company operating in China. This concern, the sole purpose of which was to sell its kerosene oil, manufactured thousands of small oil lamps and sold them to the Chinese at cost, the quantity of oil that could be contained in the lamp being carefully conformed to the size of the purse of the Chinaman. Another novel plan that has been advanced for the purpose of extending the area of American sales in China, is the proposal that a combination of automobile manufacturers promote good roads campaigns in the different provinces for the purpose of increasing the demand for machines, which is already great despite the limited mileage of good roads.

Australia and United States

When Edward J. Norton, the new United States Consul in Sydney, learned that he was to be entertained by the Government of New South Wales, he spent an interesting afternoon among the early papers of the Consulate with noteworthy results. He found that in 1838 the American Consul informed the Secretary of State that "the very able and high-minded Governor, His Excellency Sir George Gipps, has expressed the strongest desire to see an increased commercial intercourse between the United States and Australia. In every way the Colonial authorities show the most friendly feelings toward America." In those days the American vessels visiting Australia were whalers, but in 1840 a British brig loaded wool for New York, "the first instance of a British vessel having taken a cargo from New South Wales to the United States." Writing in 1850, the American Consul reported that Sydney had a population of 40,000. He proved himself an excellent prophet by the concluding words of his dispatch: "New South Wales has natural resources which are, in my opinion, calculated to raise this great Continent to a commanding position in the commercial world. To those who may adventure either their property or persons to this distant part of the globe I can offer assurances of greater security for comfort than existed in California at the time gold was discovered there."

Women Bibliophiles

The bluestocking has for long been a familiar figure, even though today she may not be known by that name and may not be regarded in the strange light that formerly greeted feminine aspirations to literary preeminence. Feminine bibliophiles have been, if the metaphor may be permitted, rarer birds. Yet we have record of famous ones. There was, for example, Diana of Poitiers. Her mark, visible upon the books still preserved, was a crescent moon, emblem of Diana. The Marquise de Pompadour had a library of some 4000 volumes, later sold for 170,000 francs. Her rival, the Countess Dubarry, made up her mind to have an even greater library. Louis XV, upon seeing it, exclaimed that it was an excellent one, though not containing such well-bound copies as Mme. de Pompadour's. And years later, it was Mme. Dubarry's library that led to her execution, for among the books were found ones that were adjudged counter-revolutionary.

Pots of Rustless Steel

William J. Grace, the American Consul, reading in Sheffield, England, his Sheffield Sunday News, came the other day upon an item which he promptly decided to communicate to his government, which in turn reprints it in the Commerce Reports, and thus chronicles the progress of invention in kitchen ware and brings anticipatory joy to readers who delight in "shiny" kitchen things. Rustless steel, it appears, has been perfected and made practical for use in the manufacture of pots, pans, and kettles; one sees in imagination the shining row hanging in the kitchen. Until a short time ago this rustless steel could be used only in the manufacture of table and pocket knives, and was not so very satisfactory at that, for it was hard to temper, and the knives did not hold their cutting edge, a difficulty which is now being overcome, so that they are likely more and more to be sharp as well as shining. But the metallurgists, try as they might, had been unable to make a rustless steel that could be easily worked in the manufacture of other articles, and for kitchen purposes enamelled ware shared the field with tin and aluminum. Now the problem has been solved, the new pots and pans will soon be on the market, and the maid in the kitchen that uses them will need no mirror, for she can see her reflected countenance, smiling back at her from each kitchen utensil. One is somewhat reminded of the medieval knight riding out on an adventure in his bright steel armor. And to clean them, all that will be needed is good hot water.

THE JOY OF PURPLE MILKWORT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

When summer flowers have lost their fairy splendor and the iridescent dewdrop touches in vain those dust-laden petals; when every rampant vine, glossy leaf, and clinging tendril droops beneath the heat of a July sun; when meadow grass lifts brown and thirsty wisps to the play of languid breezes, and tall cone flowers bend their handsome heads to acknowledge the passing of summer, there appears, modestly at first in color and size as if of jealous of its bloom, the lovely Polygala sanguinea, known as field or purple milkwort.

If you find a few of these small, unobtrusive flowers, you may be sure that there are others nearby, for like certain species of birds they are never solitary. They seem to spring up like magic over night. Every year I have noted the date of their coming, and the next year walked miles for the sole purpose of searching for the tiny plants which I could never find, and every year I have received a fresh surprise. One day they are not there; the next day they are, in full bloom, and I leave it to the fairies to tell where they come from so suddenly and what gauges their coming, for the date varies from year to year. And the magic hands that guard their advent are most lavish, for there seems to be no limit to the space they cover, if the location is at all propitious. I have come upon them suddenly, growing thickly in a small, dusty patch by some roadside; or spread out rather sparsely over the slope of a rolling meadow, and hidden by a rank profusion of weeds and flowers; again, most delightful of all, I have found them covering whole acres like an exquisitely designed and shaded carpet.

A Mid-Season Flower

Coming when they do as a mid-season flower, the milkworts partake of the nature of the times in which they flourish and change with the changing season. They fill up what otherwise would be a tremendous gap in nature. They are the last fading blush of summer and the first faint flush of autumn. What is still more wonderful, they do not leave us when they have fulfilled their mission, but remain to realize their own beauty, to its fullest measure, and only to its severest frost has already withered their fair companions.

Long after flaming lilies and softly glowing mallows have gone, and even the fine fringes of the stary campion and the pale pink flowerets that grace the dainty spikes of culver's root are withered; when the first brown-eyed susans peep out coquettishly from among the weeds, the fairies whisper it is time for purple milkwort.

The Fairy Recipe

Since none of us possess the open sesame to the mystic abode of the fairies, and they will not tell us of their secret and fantastic labors, we can only dream of them at work. Since to realize perfectly all the details would be to spoil the picture and detract from the charm of the unknown, we will envelop those operations in a vaporous atmosphere. We can guess that the fairies are able to capture sunbeams when they will, to distill from the dewdrop its very essence, or to borrow from the multifarious creatures of the earth a gossamer thread when it is needed. And I think when the fleet messenger announces it is time for purple milkwort, these resources are searched to their utmost. While looking at one of these richly colored flowers, it is not hard to dream of of fairies capturing a bit of the evanescent colors that have dyed the sunset clouds, seizing gleefully choicest particles of the purple mist that has settled upon the hills, waiting eagerly for the first faint glow of dawn, in order to take possession of a few of those tender lights and trailing streaks of color that prelude the sunrise, and weaving all into a marvelously shaded fabric of wonderfully tenuous texture, and as they work adding the magic ingredient which gives to each exquisite particle the power of changing and enriching its color as the days pass.

When this wondrous fabric is woven, there is the task of cutting, for each tiny sepal is shaped after an individual pattern, and it takes many hundreds of them to make one compact flower cluster. Then they are placed side by side, slightly overlapping, yet fitting together perfectly. It is these colored appendages which are taken for petals, but they are only the wings of an unusually irregular calyx. The real flowers, tiny bits of gold not larger than a pin head, are half hidden within. Fairy stars they are, sown in the heart of purple heaven and left to scintillate there. The whole flower with its body of pink-purple scales might be likened to a fairy dragon with golden eyes.

A Possible Disappointment

To one who had heard of the charms of these unpretentious flowers, yet was unfamiliar with them, the first sight, if gained at the beginning of their season, might prove a disappointment. But who understands the milkwort's nature from long and loving observation, find it a source of new delight and of constant joy from year to year. Upon opening, it gives hardly a promise of its coming glory. Its first appearance varies in everything except general coloring, which is softest pale pink. The first heads are small, some wrapped like tiny rosebuds, others formed like miniature red clovers, and still others in their irregular and immature form resemble small asters. None shows perfectly the minute golden flowers in the center. All are poised daintily on slender stems that emit a dense growth of fine, stiff, acutely pointed leaves.

As the season advances and ladies' dresses, orchids, and gentians begin to bloom, the milkworts, having fulfilled their mission, begin to exhibit their own beauties in rivalry with the other

fall flowers. The heads become elongate and well rounded, until they attain a graceful symmetry. From day to day the color is enriched to deep purple, often taking on a tinge of magenta, until the first nip of frost finds them making the fields gay with masses of brilliant color in a final ecstatic display.

AN EARLY AMERICAN NOVELIST

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It is a long time since anybody has sat down on an evening to enjoy a novel by Charles Brockden Brown, and doubtful indeed if anybody could nowadays enjoy one except as he might be incidentally amused by the stilted and unconvincing style in which Mr. Brown wrote. Now and then, no doubt, somebody who comes across a reference to him in a literary column or essay wonders what his novels were like, for Charles Brockden Brown has a place in the history of American literature that no incapacity to interest modern readers can take away from him. About a century and a quarter ago he determined to earn a living with his pen, and because he succeeded in doing it he became the first American professional man of letters and practicing novelist, or at least some part of one, so long as histories of American literature are written.

In the early nineteenth century people read him with interest, and he had many admirers both in England and America, nor can one doubt that he wrote with sincerity and conviction, and believed that his novels would continue indefinitely to inspire the same kind of admiration. In the "advertisement," or preface, to the first of them, he declared his purpose to be "neither selfish nor temporary," but to aim at the "illustration of some important branches of the moral constitution of man," and he left it to the reader to decide whether the tale would be "classed with the ordinary or frivolous sources of amusement, or be ranked with the few productions whose usefulness secures them a lasting reputation."

As to "Wieland"

The present writer did the other evening sit down to read Mr. Brown's first novel, "Wieland; or The Transformation," which curiosity had led him to get from a library; and a quaint old novel he found it, although patience was necessary to plod through its pages, and, even so, there was a good deal of skipping. Reading as one would read a modern novel, it seemed an absurd story that Mr. Brown had chosen to illustrate some "important branches of the moral constitution of man," and just what branches it illustrated did not appear very evident. Modern fiction, however well or ill it succeeds, tries to create an illusion by making the reader "believe in" the reality of its chosen characters; but in Mr. Brown's time, apparently, the reader contentedly accepted the author's "say so" and was not disturbed by the most glaring improbabilities. Apparently, too, Mr. Brown's public gave approval to a kind of sensationalism that now seems "funny" because it is written with complete and highfalutin seriousness and yet produces no more sense of reality than do the crimes of Punch when one watches a Punch and Judy show.

A Trite Plot

Once upon a time, no doubt, readers were held in wonder by the description of such events as those in "Wieland," now, as has been said, one takes them no more seriously than the doings of Punch, and finds them nothing like as entertaining. Yet one is left marvelling at Mr. Brown, the first American professional author, took them seriously himself.

One is not tempted to read his succeeding novels—"Ormond," "Arthur Mervyn," "Edgar Huntly," "Clara Howard," and "Jane Talbot," all published between the spring of 1798 and the summer of 1801. An admirer has written that "once read, the impression they make is never forgotten. They are original in every sense—in the conception, the style, the execution; in the characters, sentiments, manners, incidents, altogether original. Full of energy and pathos they abound in passages of genuine eloquence and irresistible force." Seventy-five or a hundred years ago this encomium probably seemed fitting enough, but in the twentieth century a reader who has just closed the covers of "Wieland" can only wonder at it. There is, to be sure, a "happy ending." But what is to be said of a heroine who confides to the reader without comment that she is described as being a young woman "exquisitely fashioned" on whom "nature seemed to have exhausted all her graces; with charms so awful and so pure!" One sees plainly enough that when the wide river of modern American professional literature started in a tiny trickle out of Mr. Brown's inkwell, "realism," as we now know it, was not essential, and it was considered sufficient to "invent" a plot and expound it in balanced sentences and "eloquent" discourse with never a thought to incidental improbabilities.

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A "SUSSEX GIBBONS"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"And this was part of an old beam; I got it out of a cottage being pulled down. It must be well over 500 years old."

The scene was a tiny shack, wedged uncomfortably between the post office and the lane running abruptly back to the smithy in a little South of England village—the speaker, a medium-sized man, with a gray mustache and restless gray eyes, was putting the final touches to some beautiful floral decorations, and glancing every now and again at the charcoal design at his elbow.

"It's to form part of a chimney piece for Mr. X," and he named a well-known local magnate.

"And that?" we inquired, pointing to a wonderful natural wheat sheaf, which we recognize as somehow connected with the design engraved on copper, in front of us.

"That's his crest—it's worked from the stub end of an oak; the stub end," he answered our half-formulated inquiry, "is the proper term for that which remains in the roof of the tree, when it is excavated."

The Story of His Career

"They call me the 'Sussex Gibbons,'" he continued, pointing to some magnificent clusters of fruit and flowers, decorating a seven-foot panel. Seeing that he was inclined to be communicative, we urged him to tell us the story of his career.

"When I was quite a lad," he began, "there were woodcarving classes in the west country town where I lived, and I seemed to have some natural talent in that direction. The instructor once patted me on the shoulder and told me I should make something of it, if I stuck to it." Well, I became an instructor myself eventually, but chucked up an uncongenial apprenticeship to another trade there before long to cross the Atlantic."

"And then?"

He had paused, his gaze resting on the miles of woodland and heather, that stretched out before us to a distant beacon. After a pause during which he seemed to be looking back across the years, he went on.

"Then I got employment with the Pullman company in connection with the World's Fair at Chicago, and then I came back to England again and worked for a big firm of architects for five years; not a very interesting time, but it wasn't wasted."

The Postmaster's Job

"Then I chanced down here on a visit to a relative; the postmaster's job fell vacant and I got it—you see it offered just the right opportunity for this work. So that visit got kind of extended like."

"Yes; there was plenty of patronage too. You've seen the little boudoir I did up at the hall?"

We had; it consisted of low paneling along two sides of the room, with a row of prettily-ornamented and useful niches along the top. These supported some handsomely decorated bookcases, set between Corinthian pillars, and the corner was relieved by a little triangular cupboard, with a graceful shell-arched recess above. This was balanced by a second at the other end of the longer side, in the center of which came a handsome chimney-piece; a broad oval mirror was framed in this, charmingly hung around with festoons of roses and other flowers, which were reproduced along, and half-way down the sides of the fireplace. Done in oak and American ash, it was a piece of work which delighted the eye with its beauty and dignity.

Medals and Diplomas

"Yes, I won a number of medals and diplomas; but I think what I am proudest of is the furniture of the home."

We had but recently been shown over this. Corner cupboards, richly carved screens, chimney-pieces, etc., made or re-made himself, and the result would have done credit to any wealthy collector; one writing bureau with a real secret drawer had been appropriated by his son for post office business—fortunate youth.

"When I got home again—"

"Not, surely, from the army?"

"No, I volunteered for government work and was put on to manufacturing aeroplane propellers—pretty monotonous, too."

"But equally delicate, perhaps, and certainly most valuable work."

"Well, maybe; but I was going to tell you—I submitted designs for quite a number of war memorials which were accepted, so that has kept me pretty busy, you see. They are unweaving a big one I did for the post

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Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are referred to its issue of Dec. 16, in which a most admirable illustrated review of "Monsieur Beaucaire" appears.

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office in the Wells, Sunday—won't you go and see it there?"

We promised him we would. And so we bade our courteous host farewell, leaving his "Sussex Gibbons" amid stacks of timber and finished examples of the work of his hands.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

Animals and Food Supply

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I have read with much pleasure the letters appearing in the Christian Science Monitor protesting against the slaughter of animals and birds, either as a food supply or decorative purposes. I am particularly appreciative that space has been allowed for this correspondence, which is uncovering to many the evil of "slaying oxen, and killing sheep, eating flesh and drinking wine." (Isaiah 22, Verse 13.)

Through the reading of a letter on this subject, appearing last September, my husband and I were shown the necessity of taking this important step in the great work of overcoming the "lusts of the flesh," the ultimate of which will be the fulfillment of Isaiah's prophecy (Chapter 11, Verse 9): "They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain; for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

(Signed)
EDITH M. PRETTEJOHN,
566 Stratford Road, Birmingham, England.

DR. HONDA OF JAPAN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Seiichi Honda was a friend to Japan who had been of great service in many ways, and to the world at large one who had been and would always have continued to be a valuable champion in efforts to bring about that closer understanding of ambitions that we must all respect.

He was born a son of a karo, the chief officer of a clan; the principal retainer of a daimyo, of the Takekura clan, in the fief of the Echizen Daimyo. This served to explain something of his zeal in the cause of the common people, socialism in its very best meaning, for the feudal chief of Kaga bore a deservedly high reputation for his consideration for his retainers and humblest subjects.

Furthermore, Dr. Honda was fortunate in that he probably came, during his youth, under the influence and instruction of the Rev. William Elliot Griffis, the compiler of the useful "The Mikado's Empire," who was one of the earliest instructors employed privately by a daimyo. Dr. Griffis implanted in the minds of all his receptive pupils a feeling of respect for the rights of the masses, and while some may have carried that idea to a somewhat dangerous extent, Honda was not one of them.

Dr. Honda studied in the Tokyo Imperial University, but was not graduated. He joined the "Osaka Asahi Shimbun" as director of the economic bureau. He was, for a time, editor of the "Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun." He traveled abroad extensively and after his return to Japan, five years ago, he started the Financial and Economic Review, and edited it ably.

Dr. Honda was chosen as the first candidate to represent Japanese interests at the Washington Labor Conference, but he declined because of his apprehension that his acceptance would cause discord amongst the great political parties in Japan. From early life he was an earnest Christian.

HOUSEBOAT ON LONG CRUISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio — "Eight thousand miles by water" is the slogan painted on the Margaret G. Miles, a two-story houseboat, which slipped her moorings recently at the Cincinnati levee, and started down the Ohio River on the first stretch of her voyage to Victoria, Brazil. The craft is the property of Dr. J. V. Moore, of Ripley, Ohio. He is being accompanied on the cruise by his wife and children. A small motor boat is carried to furnish the power for pushing the houseboat through slow currents.

And then there was Hattie herself, who was always planning some wonderful "sprise" for a little girl who loved her, and who sometimes had been known to set a plate of hot cookies, a mug of milk, and a little centerpiece of rose-geraniums under the large dining room table, lowering the leaves so that the shiny damask cloth was a secret tent in which to hide and eat the cookies in delightful secrecy.

LOST CABIN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Recherance some Indian long ago had broken trail

Across the forest vast which lies upon the slope

Beneath the giant rocks, whose forms fantastic rise

Majestic to the western skies. Mayhap

In later days there came some solitary

Seeker after gold, who patiently with pick-

And never failing hope—more slowly traced

The path the red man trod before.

We do not know. We only know

As jubilant we made glad holiday

Here in the forest vast, and joyous sped

Beneath the giant pines, we came

Quite suddenly upon a trail which led

Faint and far off among the trees

And promise held of new surprise

On our loved mountain's side.

So following it, through many a curve and bend,

We came at last upon a little clearing

From whence we gazed steep down

Upon the prairies like an ocean vast,

And here, with lofty peaks behind him

And the wide plains below, some hardy pioneer

Had built of sturdy logs, a little cabin

Stanch and true, its walls rough-barked,

Its windows without glass, its chimney

Set of stones rough blasted from the rocks around.

Forthwith we rested here; then hied us home

Content that we had found a place

So suited to our needs,—and confident

We could on any day retrace our steps

And find our goal. But though we sought

For many days, it seemed as though

Some woodland sprite or pixie of the hills

Had waved a wand, and lo! the Indian trail

And clearing with its cabin in the pines

Had vanished from our sight!

We never quite gave up the search.

We know it has not been a dream—

That some day as we roam the hills

Once more will gleam that faint

Elusive trail through brown of fallen

Needles of the pine, and we

Shall find again the cot we love.

And feel once more the welcome of

Its open door. We are content.

We know it is not really lost.

Resolution of Methodist Conference Regrets "Meddling" With British Domestic Affairs In Case of "Irish Republic"

PRESIDENT EXPECTED TO NAME WAGE BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

...the ones, will put their own daylight-saving plan into operation beginning today. The need for an additional hour of daylight-saving time arose from the fact that today's daylight-saving plan, which makes a difference of two hours between the two cities, where there had been only one hour previously. The Chicago City Council failed to pass the measure advocated by the bankers, so they have arranged to start their business day an hour earlier, opening at 9 a. m., and closing an hour earlier, at 2 p. m. Saturday banking will remain the same as before, from 9 a. m. until noon. Savings bank

Celebration of Arrival of First American Missionaries—Pageant and Song Contest Features of Special Seven-Day Program

lands of the group. These choirs have been practising for months. The natives of Molokai have won a similar contest each year for the last three years. Kawalahao Church is built of coral blocks hewn from the reefs near

particularly meetings devoted to addresses, singing, and church remiscences. The centennial committee has invited distinguished speakers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

members seven representing the v
ners and seven the operators, has
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try to draw up a wage scale agree-
ment satisfactory to both parties.

per cent rise in wages already wanted them, and if this new committee can agree on a further increase the mine operators say that they will probably grant it.

PORTLAND, Maine—Statuary in marble and bronze of an estimated value of more than \$80,000, given to the City of Portland by the will of Franklin Simmons, sculptor, is to be brought to this city from storage in Italy. For many years Mr. Simmons cherished a plan for founding and endowing a Franklin Simmons museum in Portland in which all the

which the Swett Memorial Fund has enabled it to establish for itself, and it was in connection with that that he thought most likely suitable arrangements could be made for the room and galleries which should constitute the Franklin Simmons museum of art.

DEFENSE OF PARIS
MILITARY DISTRICT

estify in the inquiry. Maj.-Gen. J. G. Harbord, in command of the services of supply in France, also complimented the administration in Paris,

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Arthur
winning Hadley, president of Yale
university, resigned his position on

Dr. Hadley was graduated from Yale

He has agreed to remain in the de-

OFFICIAL ASKED TO RESIGN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Arthur W. Griffen, former head of the New York office of the Federal vocational rehabilitation board assigned to care for injured soldiers, told the House Education Committee Saturday that he was asked to resign for "being too sympathetic to soldiers." The committee is investigating the board's activities.


Secretary of Agriculture Tells How They Can Be Aided and United States Benefited— Many Have Tilled the Soil

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s the logical development
institutional policy.

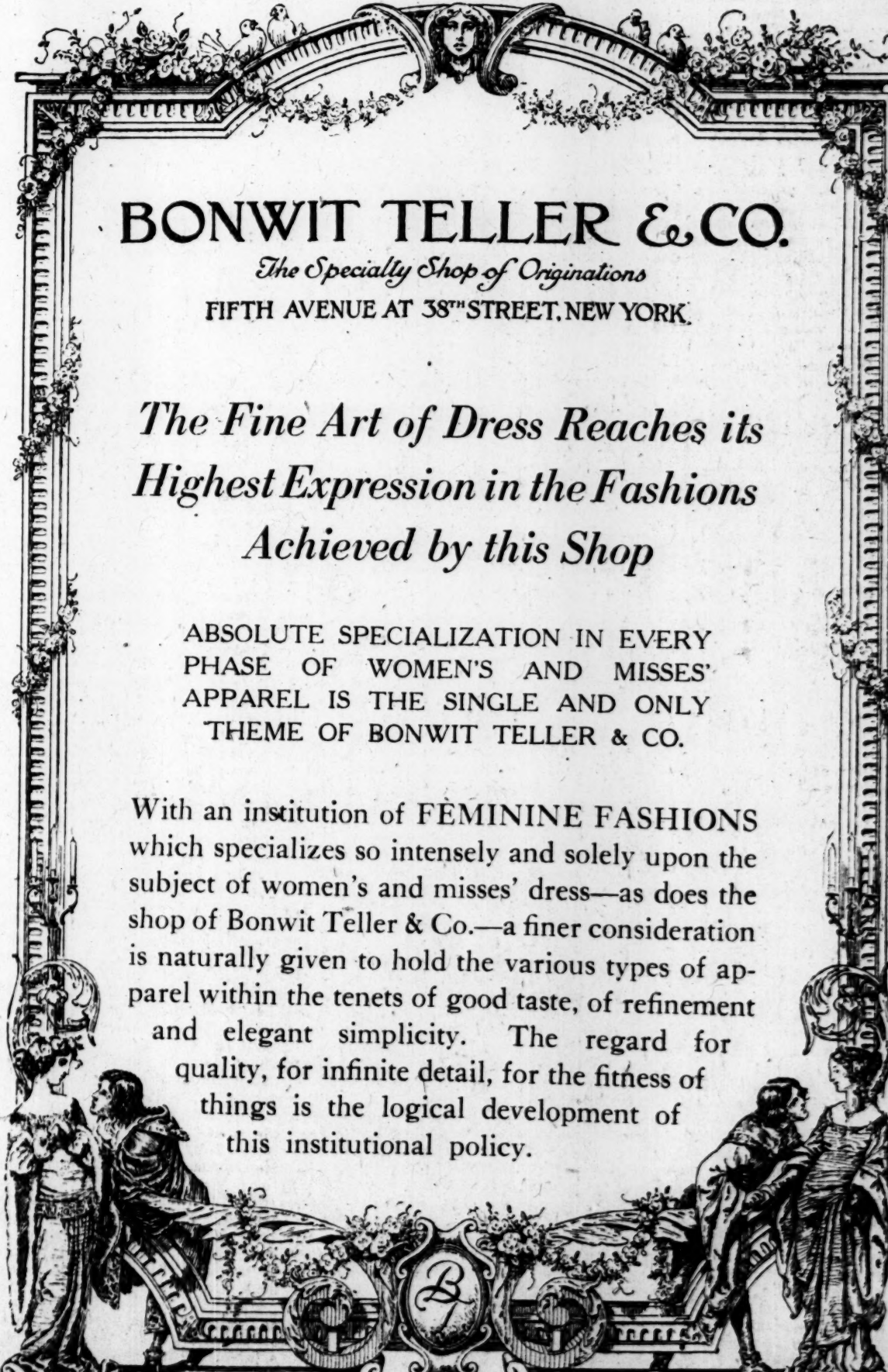
Samuel Compers, in Letter to
New York Governor, Urge
Enactment of State Measure
Providing Pay for Teachers

YORK.

EVERY

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this institutional policy.

COOPERATION SEEN AS LABOR'S WEAPON

Commissioner of Labor Statistics
Says "Big Business" Has
Scored Victory Against the
People in Industrial Crisis

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—In the "preliminary skirmishes" of the threatened industrial war, "big business" has beaten its rival, the trades unions, Dr. Royal Meeker, Commissioner of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, declared in an address on the cost of living before the city clubs, in which he urged cooperation as the most promising defensive weapon of the people in the struggle against high prices.

"By a carefully planned and lavishly financed campaign of misrepresentation," Dr. Meeker declared, "big business has succeeded in magnifying the defects and obscuring or discrediting the benefits of publicly controlled and managed enterprises. The people have been bamboozled into relinquishing all effective control over distribution and prices of food and fuel, and they have been led to appear in clamor for the return to private management of the railroads, the telegraph and telephone lines, and the radio stations. Congress, instead of formulating a progressive, constructive program to restore industries, and especially agriculture, to a stable, peace-time condition, is pursuing the policy of 'scuttling' with most unhappy results."

Contrary to the popular belief, Dr. Meeker said, profiteering was the result, and not the cause, of high prices. Increase of prices, he stated, was to be attributed to two causes: doubling of the quantity of currency and decrease in the quantity of goods. The profiteer was the result of these conditions.

Since the country, according to Dr. Meeker, possesses no comprehensive program for the reduction of the cost of living, the people "are turning to cooperation."

"While waiting for the government to formulate some constructive policies to encourage and speed up production, to reduce the enormous expenses of advertising, marketing, and transporting goods, to control and equalize the distribution and the prices of commodities and, if necessary, to take over and operate the industries," Dr. Meeker declared, "the cooperation of workers and managers in production, distribution and consumption promises larger results in the campaign to bring down high prices than any other thing."

LEGION IS CHARGED WITH DISCRIMINATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Implying that intimidation and discrimination against alien residents of the Territory are intended by the American Legion in one of the resolutions adopted at the recent territorial convention, William Massey Royce, British Consul at Honolulu, has taken up the matter with the Acting Governor. The Consul states he has also taken up the matter with the British diplomatic office at Washington, District of Columbia.

The resolution which has aroused the concern of the British Consul is that in which the legion goes on record as opposing the employment by business concerns of the Territory of aliens who have made their permanent residence in the islands and have yet shown no desire or determination to become American citizens. The acting governor has referred the matter to the department of the Attorney-General for an investigation.

MUSIC

Philadelphia Music
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The Matinee Musical Club, before a thousand members and guests, presented the winners of the national and state competitions of the Federation of Musical Clubs. The winning contestants for Pennsylvania were Esther Prugh Wright, pianist, Pittsburgh; Dora J. Bryan-Moorhead, soprano, Pittsburgh; Sarah Lerner, violinist, Harrisburg. The national honors went to Ruth Hutchinson, soprano, California, a pupil of Emma Porter Makinson, of Los Angeles; Terry Ferrell, violinist, Wichita, Kansas, a pupil of Ralph Brokaw, of Wichita; Arthur Klein, pianist, New York City, a pupil of Edwin Hughes, Mrs. Frederick W. Abbott, former president of the club, delivered an address of earnest insistence upon "American music with American-trained artists for the American concert stage."

"La Forza del Destino" was the opera presented by the Metropolitan Company. The excellence of the performance redeemed the perennial senselessness of that ultra-fanciful libretto. Not even Horace Walpole's "Castle of Otranto" is a more fantastic farfango. The audience was enormous, and it must be admitted that Caruso the peerless was the lion's share of the reason. He was freighted with the lucklessness of Don Alvaro, of course, and his pendant and foil in the part of the heroine's pursuing brother was Pasquale Amato. The latter sang with a commendable evenness but a pallid listlessness of tone; there was plenty of sound but it was never glowing or thrilling. One of the satisfactory features of the evening was the excellent work of a new singer, Jeanne Gordon, who made a capital Preziosilla. She suited the action to the word in a lithe, live buoyant way, and to the eye she was ever a pliant vision of youth, with the springtime in her gesture and demeanor.

Thomas Chalmers, once of the Bos-

ton Opera Company, had the comedy role of Father Malitone, and out of a meager provision of mirthful material he made an excellent "figure of fun." Rosa Ponselle, who reached the operatic stage by the vaudeville route from Meriden, Connecticut, was a joy to hear and to behold, for this young and handsome artist has the indubitable flair for the right accent and motion, that no painful inculcation can impart. Without arrogance she takes the stage, and her top notes, as though they belonged to her, and her work has the assurance that an audience dearly loves. No fair reckoning can overlook the truly sacerdotal Abbot of José Mardones. He brings the same craftsman's conscience to the making of each role that he essays, and in these solemn habitments and orotund syllables it was hard to recall the amusing sing-song-master of "The Barber of Seville" a week before.

With the Philadelphia Orchestra, Ossip Gabrilowitsch was the guest-conductor, and he made a deep impression, much as Rachmaninoff make it, with the sense of an intellectual immanence in the auditorium—though personally and temperamentally the two Russians are so different. The program brought forward Weber's "Freischütz" overture, Beethoven's "First Symphony," Tchaikovsky's "Fantasy Overture," "Romeo and Juliet," and finally two Wagner numbers, the Liebestod (with the prelude) from "Tristan and Isolde" and the "Tannhäuser" overture.

It was interesting to compare Gabrilowitsch's leading with Stokowski's, and many points of likeness were discernible. Both interpret Tchaikovsky with a sympathy particularly fervent; both, in their gesture and posture (not here to be confused with pose) represent the poetry of motion and a sense of the value of reticence and dynamic contrast. Gabrilowitsch allowed himself a greater exuberance and variety of maneuvers with the baton, and was enfranchised—as is Stokowski—from a score. He found the orchestra at all times plastic to his will, and played upon it as though it were a piano and he were performing a concerto. At the climax he was as one possessed by the driving "demon" of the music that was played; he made one think of the transports of Alfred Hertz; yet the leadership never passed beyond the boundaries of a feeling refined and controlled. The audience was delighted with the visitor, and, not content with many recalls and the usual manual manifestations, gave warrant twice in the course of the evening for the conductor's action in calling upon the men to stand in answer to the demonstration. Beckmessers of academicism may cavil at liberties taken here and there with the tempo or what might seem to them a super-refinement of shading, but the fact remains that Gabrilowitsch, with the inspiring support of an orchestra drilled by Stokowski so that it instantly apprehends any leader, gave us a concert memorable for its vigor, its red-blooded vitality, its heat of passion and its light of reason all at once.

Minneapolis Season Ends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—With the symphony concert on the night of April 2 and the popular concert on the afternoon of April 4, the musical season, so far as the Minneapolis orchestra is concerned, came to a conclusion in this city. Mr. Oberholfer has followed a well-matured plan this year with regard to novelties, including at least one on the majority of symphony programs. Some of them had no business to be there; but when patrons cry aloud for something new the amenable conductor will do his best to gratify them.

At this last concert a symphonic poem by Rabaud, "La Procession Nocturne" had a first hearing in this city. It is a solemnly beautiful piece of music; sad and dreary, sad and dreary it reiterates over and over again, the only relief coming from the interpellation of some medieval church music, supposedly representing happiness to the concealed hero, Faust, who bewails his fate as he hears and sees the happy throng of monks and childish singers pass by.

Unintentionally the Lenau poem that was the source of inspiration for the music has projected a question of the relative values of positive wickedness and negative goodness, the assumption being that Lenau and Rabaud incline to favor the latter; if not, then why such a mournful, hopeless, dreary poem and its consequence, the music of this symbolic poem? It is well constructed; the orchestral coloring is a melancholy gray without any deviation or shadow of turning, and it is this adherence to a single fixed idea, expressed in minute detail, that acts as an irritant; for surely the life that Faust lived had a fair degree of variety.

Sibelius' first symphony in at least the first two movements was very happily selected for the principal orchestral number, if the intention was to continue in the same strain; for here again we find the expression of unutterable woe, relieved only by occasional outbursts in the second movement, that were nothing more than gusty, emotional ebullitions. Sibelius, however, had reason for moods of sadness. He was oppressed by the condition of an enslaved people and gives voice to the national agony. Here is no symbol but reality, and he stirs responsive and sympathetic echoes in the hearts of his hearers. Then, too, in the scherzo and finale a happier issue is prophesied and attained. On the whole the performance was good; but there would be a quicker and more sure reaction from the orchestra if Mr. Oberholfer would not rely upon his memory so persistently. Mistakes were made in giving cues that might have been disastrous had the orchestra been less familiar with the music.

Katherine Goodson gave a masterful interpretation of the Lisoupon concerto in E minor. She has gained in breadth without losing any of the delicate fineness that has always char-

acterized her performances in the past. Her tone penetrated the thick mass of orchestration in the more robust passages and in the occasional more tender moods there was an insinuating and caressing beauty, full of poetry and suavity of expression.

At the Sunday concert Grainger's "Over the Hills and Far Away" was in far more congenial company than when heard at the symphony concert a few weeks ago. It is at best a limited rag-time with too much repetition; but it strikes a popular note and if compressed into smaller space would be very effective. Two sketches by Richard Czerwonky, one time concert master of the local orchestra, with the title "Questions," were given a first performance at this concert. Mr. Czerwonky has a distinct predilection for modernity of form and in these little sketches has made very clever use of orchestral combinations to ask and leave unanswered two questions. They are the most convincing musical creations that this composer has written; both brief and voluble.

HUMANE SOCIETY'S WORK IS INDORSSED

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Gov. Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts, in a letter received by Francis H. Rowley, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, writes:

"I am glad to indorse the action of the humane societies of the United States, which have set apart the week beginning April 12 and ending April 17, and which is known nationally as 'Be Kind to Animals Week.' The influence of the observance of such a week upon the characters of the pupils in our public schools and upon all citizens must be for the development of a nobler and finer kind of citizenship."

"However much the humane societies have done for animals, they have done vastly more for mankind through the reaction upon them of the spirit of justice and kindness shown to the creatures below them."

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of Massachusetts has planned a special celebration during the week opening today. Especial attention will be paid to the subject in the public schools, and already many pupils have entered the prize poster contest, in which the society will give three sets of four prizes for the best "Be Kind to Animals" posters made by children in grammar grades. In Salem over 1800 of these posters were made, from which a careful selection was chosen to be entered in the contest. Hundreds of posters were made in Lynn, Woburn, Dedham, Mansfield, Weymouth, Sudbury, Waltham, Leicester, Plymouth, and other places, about 40 cities and towns, including Boston, being represented in the contest. The High School in Gardener contributed the largest number of any single high school. The best of all these posters, about 200, are already on exhibition on the first floor of the Boston Public Library, where they will be open to the public throughout the week.

BRITISH LABOR WANTS STATE DRINK CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In an interview dealing with the present situation of the Labor campaign for the public ownership and control of the liquor trade, Arthur Greenwood, one of the honorary secretaries of the movement, told a press representative that at the conferences to which representatives of the industrial, political, and cooperative organizations had been invited, resolutions in favor of state control had been, in most cases, carried by overwhelming majorities. The only conspicuously important instance of lack of unanimity was at Sheffield, where there were eight votes in opposition. Some of the most important trade unions had, he said, recently reexamined the question, and had again affirmed their support to the scheme.

Mr. Greenwood mentioned incidentally that among the latest recruits to trade unionism were licensees and managers of public houses. A branch numbering 300 members had been formed in Birmingham, and they had been affiliated to the local trades council. "They feel that they are up against the brewery interests," said Mr. Greenwood.

Asked his opinion on the question of prohibition, he said that his personal view was that prohibition would be an unjustifiable interference with the liberty of the subject. "I will give Mr. Johnson 10 years to set to work on the workingmen's club movement," said Mr. Greenwood, "that will be his best beginning. I consider that under state management it should be possible to reduce the price of liquor."

NEED OF EFFICIENT TEACHERS IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"Never was there a greater need for thoroughly equipped teachers," said Prof. Samuel Colvin of Brown University, in addressing the annual convention of the teaching alumni of Boston University College of Liberal Arts on Saturday. "Inadequate preparation of teachers for their work has been an important cause of low teaching efficiency," he continued.

"Only one-fifth of the elementary teachers in the United States have had a preparation equal to that of the elementary teachers of England. Chile supports 16 normal schools for a population of 4,000,000—five more than Massachusetts operates for a population that is about equal. "Inadequate pay is another reason for the shortage of teachers. Added to these two reasons is the lack of professional ideals among teachers, resulting in an almost total absence of group consciousness. As a result, teaching is frequently not a calling that is looked up to and respected."

HOW AZERBAIJAN BECAME A REPUBLIC

Independence Was Proclaimed
Following Social and Political
Downfall of Russia and the
Usurpation of Bolsheviks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The account of the rise of the present republic of Azerbaijan—a country which has been under both Persian and Russian rule—contained in the memorandum submitted by its representatives to the Peace Conference, reads as follows: "Relying on its intellectual and material strength, the National Council proclaimed, May 28, 1918, the independent Republic of Azerbaijan."

"The events which preceded that act, so important for Azerbaijan of the Caucasus, were caused by the social and political downfall of Russia and the usurpation of power by the Bolsheviks. They were also the result of the situation in which all the Caucasus, especially Transcaucasia, was plunged, after the sudden withdrawal of the Russian Government, which had hitherto reigned over that country."

Cut Off from Russia

"From the first days of the Russian Revolution, in February, 1917, until the 25th to the 27th of October, when the supreme power was taken in hand by the Bolsheviks, this country was governed by the special committee of Transcaucasia, the members of which had been chosen by the provisional government of Mr. Lvov and Mr. Kerensky; they were members of the fourth Duma, one for each nationality (Russian, Georgian, Azerbaijanian, and Armenian). In October the Bolsheviks came into power, which only increased the disorder, the results of which were fatal to the entire country. One consequence was the stoppage of every communication between the center of Russia and the extremities of the country. The Caucasus and Transcaucasia found themselves completely cut off, not only from Petrograd and Moscow, but also from all Russia."

"Left thus to themselves, the nations of Transcaucasia, through their representatives, united to form one administration for the whole country, with full legislative, judicial, administrative, and financial powers. A cabinet was established at Tiflis, of which all the representatives of the Transcaucasian nations (Georgian, Azerbaijanian, and Armenian) formed a part. They were called commissioners."

"The government found it necessary to call a meeting of the House of Representatives (or Transcaucasian Sejm) composed of 132 members. Among these were more Azerbaijanians than others, because they formed a majority in the region. The Sejm was composed of: (1) the representatives of the said nationalities, elected by universal suffrage according to the electoral law of the National Assembly of all Russia; (2) three times as many as there were deputies of the country to the said assembly, these to be elected by the national organizations and political parties of each of the nationalities."

Government Unskillful

"The Sejm had at its head a directory composed of three members (one for each nationality). On the 9th of April, 1918, the Assembly proclaimed independence of the Caucasus and formed a federal republic of Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Armenia. The foundation of this confederacy was well received by all the Transcaucasian nations. They hoped that, united as they were by nature and by so many analogous interests, especially in the sphere of economics, the Transcaucasians would know how to organize for the best their political affairs (viritibus unitis)."

"However, their government of that time proved its inability in the work of administration of the country, and a lack of justice in the defense of the interests of all the parts of Transcaucasia. It showed itself unskillful and unable to subject national interests and those of political parties to the common interests of the whole region. All this brought about a just dislike of the said government, and even of the republic itself."

"The Azerbaijanians protested most loudly, for, coincident with the establishment of the republic, a whole series of misfortunes befell them. The Azerbaijanian population of several parts of the Province of Erivan became a prey to the attacks of the Armenian Army, who massacred in certain districts all the Muhammadans without sparing old people, women or children, and burnt or plundered hundreds of villages."

Weakness of the Government

"Deaf to the protests of the Azerbaijanian deputies of the Sejm, the government took no serious measures, and its attitude was still more incompatible with the general situation of all Transcaucasia at the time of the invasion of Baku and almost the entire district by the Bolsheviks."

"The Azerbaijanian deputies of the Sejm applied earnestly for help in behalf of the town of Baku and the surroundings, but the majority of the members of the government turned a deaf ear or used high-flown language."

"Of course this weakness of the government, whether intentional or involuntary, made the existence of the Transcaucasian republic impossible, all the more so as unexpected events were taking place at that time abroad. Georgia withdrew first, on May 26, 1918, and formed on that very day a Georgian republic, and following this within the limits of Transcaucasia, were founded an Azerbaijanian and an Armenian republic."

"Immediately after the proclamation of the independent Republic of Azerbaijan, the National Council formed its government, comprising 12 minis-

ters, natives of the country, who had studied in universities and technical schools in Russia and abroad. The first act of the Azerbaijanian Government (residing at Elizabetsopol-Gandja) was to rid the town of Baku and its environs of the Bolsheviks who had taken possession of this region in March, 1918. . . .

"They formed military detachments and asked Georgia for help. Occupied with their own affairs and obliged to fight the Bolsheviks at home, the Georgians would not grant the necessary aid. In the meantime the Bolshevik troops had occupied the railway in the district of Baku and Gheokchik and advanced toward the Kurd Emir junction, intending to push forward as far as Elizabetsopol."

"In this desperate situation, with no hope of help and fearing for the other Muhammadan countries a renewal of the tragedy of Baku, the Government of Azerbaijan, whose duty it was to save the population from the imminent danger, could do nothing else but call the Turks to their help. Thanks to this help, the army, created by the Azerbaijanian Government, freed first the railway line, then the district of Shemakha from Bolsheviks and then besieged Baku, which was taken after two months by the Azerbaijanian troops."

"The fall of Baku left the Azerbaijanian Government free and eager to reestablish order in the country. One important problem was to create afresh the organ of legislative authority, for, in the consequence of the political and military disturbances, the sittings of the National Azerbaijan Council had ceased, and consequently the Constituent Assembly could not be called."

Calling for Allied Aid

"In the meantime the armistice had occurred, which allowed the Azerbaijanian Government to apply all its energy to more peaceful work. Their first care was to send to Enzeli, a Persian town, an official mission, which was to enter into communication with the English General Thomson, commander-in-chief of the allied troops, and ask him to make his entrance into Baku. This event took place on November 17, 1918. A solemn reception was held in honor of the General representing the allied armies; he was received by the representatives of the government. Shortly after, General Thomson published a proclamation in which, speaking of the entry of the allied troops, he said that they had had only one purpose—to restore peace between the different sections of the territory of Azerbaijan. He ordered all the inhabitants henceforth to obey the authority of the Azerbaijanian Government."

"Previously to this event the Azerbaijanian Parliament had been called, which replaced the Constituent Assembly. It was then elected by universal suffrage, with representation of the minorities; thus beside the Mussulman majority there are also 20 Armenian and 10 Russian deputies, as well as representatives of the Poles, Jews and other nationalities of the country. The Azerbaijanian Parliament, composed of 120 members, has very extensive rights in the legislative sphere, as well as in the administrative sphere, having the right to question the government and to demand explanations from the ministers. The Parliament convoked also the Constituent Assembly, which provides the organic laws of the Republic."

A Mixed Cabinet

"The president of the Parliament has the right, till the said Constituent Assembly meets, to choose the premier and to intrust him with the care of forming a cabinet. In short, just as the Parliament has among its members representatives of other nationalities, so it is agreed that the cabinet shall contain Armenian and Russian representatives."

"The activity of all ministries, of all the institutions of the State—administrative, judicial, financial, educational, ways of communications, including the Foreign Office—must be submitted to the control of Parliament. It has the same supervision over the War Department, which now has a very well organized army of 50,000 men, including all branches of the service, and composed exclusively of natives of Azerbaijan."

"It was a resolution passed by the Parliament which created the present peace delegation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, whose mission it was to place before the Peace Conference in Paris all the interests of the said Republic and especially to plead the cause of its recognition by the powers."

FRENCH TRADE WITH HOLLAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland.—Charles Benoit, French Minister at The Hague, in the course of an interview granted to a correspondent of the Paris "Excelsior," advised the French to do business with Holland, to try to understand the Dutch and to be understood by them. He explained in full the importance of relations between France and Holland now that Alsace had been recovered. He mentioned two instances to show how little France was doing in this direction, viz., books and objects of art. Hollanders would probably prefer many French articles but not a Frenchman thought of offering them.

"Of course this weakness of the government, whether intentional or involuntary, made the existence of the Transcaucasian republic impossible, all the more so as unexpected events were taking place at that time abroad. Georgia withdrew first, on May 26, 1918, and formed on that very day a Georgian republic, and following this within the limits of Transcaucasia, were founded an Azerbaijanian and an Armenian republic."

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FRENCH TO REMEDY HOUSING SHORTAGE

Wooden Houses, Built of German Timber by German Labor But Supervised by Americans, Have Been Proposed

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Alexander Ribot, the veteran French statesman, has been good enough to express his views upon the construction and the reconstruction of houses in France. More than a million habitations must be erected and the cost of material and labor will make them five or six times dearer than before the war. "Why should we not adopt," he asked, "the system of wooden buildings which possess many advantages and certainly cost much less money? Germany, which cannot possibly repair all the damage she has caused, has vast forests and has great quantities of iron and can also help to supply the labor."

"Could we not bring over American specialists who know all about these constructions? I have admired their practical and comfortable character in the United States. In many country districts the cottages are largely made of wood and their solidity is greater than that of the wretched buildings now being raised here. I recommend that these Americans could direct the work in Germany, and that it would be easy to bring these houses to us ready for fixing up. Two railway wagons would transport all the necessary material for such a house."

Germans Not Wanted

"Even if it were necessary to construct a special railroad the problem would not be very complicated, and the saving would still be considerable. I am against the employment of large numbers of Germans in France for all sorts of reasons, political and social. The wooden houses of Normandy have remained intact for centuries. I am certain that the experiment should be tried. As you know, I am the president of the commission of liberated regions. It is understood that I do not speak of mere wooden booths, but of real houses which would be charming and comfortable."

The Senate has just considered this problem, which is one of the most pressing that France has to face. Some of the figures given by Mr. Straus were particularly interesting. In Paris the average number of persons occupying each room is actually two and a half! The situation is the same in other towns. At Lille, for example, in the devastated north, there are families of 10 or 12 persons lodged in two rooms. There are hundreds of thousands of houses destroyed and there is on the other hand the total cessation of all building since 1914. All the large towns have increased the number of their inhabitants. A crisis has

been reached and it is essential that cheap habitations shall be erected in great numbers without the smallest delay.

Loans to Building Societies

For this reason building societies are to be encouraged and money lent to them. At present the amount is strictly limited, but it is proposed to extend this assistance and give a preference to such societies as will rent their buildings to people with large families and to men who are incapacitated. Another proposal is that people should be got back to the country by means of special inducements to the peasants. They will be enabled by loans to acquire their land as proprietors and in this way it is hoped the movement toward the large towns will be stopped.

For the question of agriculture and wheat production, and the problem of houses are intimately connected. The production of cereals in France has fallen by half since 1914, and France, which formerly grew practically all the wheat she wanted, is now dependent upon imports. It is true that there are many reasons for this changed condition of things, but in part the want of houses is responsible. Nothing has been done, habitations have fallen into decay, land-workers have flocked to the towns, where somehow they have managed to find shelter. As Mr. Ribot says, it is necessary that at least a million new workers have flocked to the towns where somehow they have managed to find shelter. As Mr. Ribot says, it is necessary that at least a million new buildings should be put up.

LORD R. CECIL SEES NEED OF MR. ASQUITH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HULL, England.—Lord Robert Cecil, speaking at Hull recently, said he thought it would be madness to nationalize one industry and not another. The workman said, "We are working for private employers, and our extra exertions merely make them rich. If we were working for the state, we should be doing state service and working for the community as a whole. That would dignify our labor and diminish our discontent." That was quite an attractive proposition, said Lord Robert; but, as a matter of fact, nationalization would not remedy what was called wage slavery. The state employer had really no more share in the management of an industry than he would have in ordinary practice. To serve a government was far worse than to serve a good employer. People in state employment were less contented than people engaged in private employment. Nationalization would be a disastrous policy, it would discourage progress in industry and mean a great flood of state officials.

Referring to his letter to Mr. Asquith, Lord Robert said he wrote it because he thought the House of Commons should be a genuinely representative body. Mr. Asquith, however much they differed from some of his opinions, undoubtedly represented a large section of the public which should be represented in the House of Commons.

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SIR A. GEDDES IN A DIPLOMATIC ROLE

Britain's New Representative for
Washington Was Chosen Be-
cause a Big and Able Man
—Was Required for Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England—When Sir Auckland Geddes takes up his duties in Washington, he will do so with the high esteem and, in most cases, the affection of those who know him intimately, and amid the criticisms of those who do not know him and who are "agin the government." Unfortunately, it is the views of the latter that appear in the newspapers, in the press and in the popular mind, while there never seems any obvious reason why journalists should write in the papers that Sir Auckland is a big man, successfully coping with many difficult problems, to be supported rather than grumbled at.

First and foremost it should be understood that Sir Auckland Geddes is not being sent—a very young man as diplomatist and statesman go to the most honorable and most difficult post in the diplomatic profession, the key position in modern international relations, because he has made a mess of "adding sums" about coal. The government is not trying to shed a failure. The writer happens to know that it was only with the greatest difficulty that Sir Auckland was induced, a year ago, to stay in this country, his heart being set on returning to the important work awaiting him at McGill University. It was only the earnest persuasion of the Prime Minister which induced him to remain.

Only Man Big Enough

Today Mr. Lloyd George has asked him to go to Washington, simply and solely because a big man and an able man is required there to represent Britain, and because, after earnest consideration of every possible man, Sir Auckland is found to be the only man big enough who is able to go. The Prime Minister has been very loath to let him go, for every one behind the scenes knows that he has been a tower of strength to the government. To put it at its lowest, while there are always plenty of people clamoring for a post in the government, the number of men fit for ministerial responsibility is generally severely limited. The Prime Minister is keenly aware that he can always find a job for "Castor and Pollux" for Sir Eric and Sir Auckland, and that in sending the latter to Washington, the Coalition Government loses a great asset, even if there is no loss to the country as a whole.

It has been implied that Sir Auckland is a big man. He is so in more respects than one. He is 6 feet 2½ inches in height and broad in proportion. Much has been said about his professional manner, but what you think of when you meet him is athletics. As he stands talking to you, in the black morning coat and dark striped trousers, correct uniform of the politician, you cannot help feeling him in football shorts, and it does not surprise you to find that he achieved his university blue at rugby football and that he is a very fine singer. Moreover, the professional manner disappears in any case, at close quarters. The big head is singularly boyish in its expression.

It is when he is listening to conversation that he seems most of the student. His eyes behind the rimless "professional" glasses take on a quiet introspective expression and his whole face conveys an impression of profound concentration on the subject in hand. His big head and fine brow are the head and brow of a thinker. At other times, however, the rugged expression is lit up by a very charming smile, and his friends will tell you that he is a very fine singer of comic songs and a teller of good stories. He is very much a family man and likes nothing so much as the company of his four boys and his little girl.

All those who know Sir Auckland Geddes intimately say that he is a man of quite disinterested and unselfish character. Greatness has been thrust upon him, for he did not come from McGill University looking for a government job. He came to fight, impelled by the same solid patriotism that sent him to the South African war. He fought two years in the trenches in France, and was wounded. He was an exceptionally popular officer with his men.

In 1916, Mr. Lloyd George was casting his net far and wide for the best men to help him carry through to victory. He may not have got them, but he was decidedly after them. Someone told him of Sir Auckland as a good man to get hold of, and he was brought from the trenches to be Director of Recruiting at the War Office, which post he held until 1917. It was not a popular job. It was disagreeable and heavily responsible, and it is to be noted that it is such jobs which have generally fallen to his lot.

A Successful Minister

In 1917 he was appointed Minister of National Service in succession to Neville Chamberlain. He was appointed, in fact, to clear up a hopeless mess, and that is what he is generally engaged in doing. Hence the journalistic and oratorical brickbats that are launched at his head. He remained Minister of National Service until 1919, but in 1918 he was in addition made president of the Local Government Board. Last year he became Minister of Reconstruction and later president of the Board of Trade. On the surface, it looks like a wild rush up the ladder of ministerial fame, but there has been a continuity about it, and a reason for it.

First of all, he fought in the war,

and this itself was a really indispensable requirement in a director of recruiting. Then he organized recruiting, and here a little bit of more or less secret history may be mentioned. The French, at one time, were convinced that Britain was not recruiting as she might, and the head of the French recruiting was invited over to see what was actually being done. He returned to France enthusiastic, and stated that he had never seen a more perfect piece of organization than Sir Auckland Geddes' organization for recruiting. A fine testimony from another country.

Following recruiting, Sir Auckland organized demobilization and linked this excessively difficult task with the reestablishment of industry. From this he passed naturally to an exhaustive investigation, at the request of Mr. Lloyd George, of the state of trade and employment, and it was on this investigation that the government's necessarily momentary trade policy was based. He has now reorganized the Board of Trade and the Coal Mines Department, and it was perfectly well known to all ministers that nobody could deal with the coal question without having to run the gamut of press and public criticism.

A Man of Courage

Sir Auckland must be credited with great moral courage, for it is no joke to work patiently day after day at the most complicated and difficult problems, with the press telling you all the time what a failure you are. Sir Auckland has patience, however, and suffers fools gladly, even if a touch of sharpness creeps into his voice when criticism becomes especially fatuous. It may be asked why it is that Sir Auckland Geddes has come in for so much criticism, if he is really a man of so much ability. The reason is quite simple. He certainly lacks the parliamentary manner. He has not the indefinable capacity, the combination of intuition and finesse, that enables men of lesser ability to become popular in the House of Commons.

Part of the secret of the success of Sir Robert Horne, a Glasgow solicitor, who was appointed to the extremely difficult post of Minister of Labor before he had entered the House of Commons, is due to the fact that he was born with the Parliamentary manner. Sir Auckland has not got it, though he has been slowly adjusting himself to the House of Commons. This fact, coupled with the other fact, that the Prime Minister has always put him in the place where the mess to be cleared up is greatest, has made him an obvious target for all the attacks of the Coalition Government's critics. (It is a wonder that Sir Auckland has never been asked to overhaul the housing program.)

The fact remains that if the Coalition Government remains in office, it will reap a great reward as a result of the foundation work which Sir Auckland Geddes has done. This is true even of coal, for it is only very recently that Sir Auckland's own coal policy has come into operation. In regard to trade, he has played no small part in bringing about the present prosperous condition of British trade. His aim has been to free trade from control, to encourage the utmost possible production and export, and to stimulate manufacturers to concentrate a good part of their attention upon overseas markets.

Fundamentally One

In conclusion, it may be said that Sir Auckland Geddes has very much at heart the promotion of mutual understanding and confidence between the British and American peoples. He knows, as he said recently to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that the two peoples approach every question from a different angle, but he also believes that they are fundamentally one on most things.

He is not afraid of trade rivalry and he will do his best to eliminate the mutual misrepresentations, suspicions, and fears which are no necessary accompaniment to trade rivalry, especially between Britain and America. He will try to bring the two peoples into closer contact and, in this connection, hopes for much from a greater coming together of the universities and public school elements on both sides of the Atlantic.

It is as certain as anything can be that he will do the same big and solid constructive work at Washington that he has done elsewhere. It is true that his courage and simplicity run sometimes to incaution and that he may say things which will raise a hornet's nest about his ears, but America likes big men and men of great mental ability. It likes professors in fact, and it will probably recognize that Sir Auckland Geddes is a very worthy successor of Viscount Bryce, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, Earl Reading, and Viscount Grey.

LIQUOR PRESCRIBING IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.
TORONTO, Ontario—Ninety per cent of the liquor sold in Ontario is obtained on doctors' prescriptions. J. D. Flaville, chairman of the Ontario Board of License Commissioners, stated before the public accounts committee of the Legislature. "And my assumption is," went on Mr. Flaville, "that from 80 to 90 per cent of these prescriptions are not necessary under the Act. I intend no imputations on the doctors of the Province as a whole. Ninety per cent of the medical profession are issuing less than 10 prescriptions a month. But the other 10 per cent are bedeviling the profession."

ENGINEERS WANT \$50 A WEEK

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—The local union of stationary steam engineers has presented demands for a wage scale to become effective May 1, calling for a minimum wage of \$40 to \$50 per week, according to classes, and time and a half for all work in excess of 8 hours a day for 48 hours a week.

CHINESE PREMIER'S DIFFICULT POSITION

Appointment Is Largely Due to
Influence of Marshal Tuan,
But His Policy Is Subject to
Approval of An Fu Party

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PEKING, China—The position of the Premier, Chin Yun-peng, has become very difficult. He is the responsible head of the government but his policy is subject to the approval of the An Fu party, to whose influence he owes his appointment and also of the all-powerful Marshal Tuan Chijui. The An Fu party is under the patronage of Marshal Tuan and he is able to manipulate it for his own purposes; but in addition to the active members of this strong organization he controls a large proportion of the military officers of all the provinces. The Premier must consult Marshal Tuan of all important matters, especially concerning appointments which have in their wake political influence.

It does not always transpire that the views of Marshal Tuan and those of the An Fu party leaders coincide, for their aims are not identical. Marshal Tuan is bent on the maintenance of his personal authority while the party seeks to further its own ends. The appointment of Mr. Chin is an instance in point. He is a protégé of Marshal Tuan and has been intimate with Tuan for many years; indeed their intimacy dates from a period when there were no parties and before a republic was dreamed of.

Trusted Henchman Chosen

Marshal Tuan wanted one of his own trusted henchmen as premier and last year he selected Chin Yun-peng as the most likely to be subservient to his will. He consulted the An Fu party leaders and obtained their promise to confirm Mr. Chin's appointment in the Senate and the promise was faithfully kept. Mr. Chin was confirmed and as a result proceeded to choose a cabinet agreeable to himself and his patron, Marshal Tuan; but this was not what the An Fu party wanted. They expressed themselves as favorable only to a cabinet composed of members of their own dominant clique and when the Premier proposed men for the portfolios of Education and Agriculture who were not strictly party supporters the Senate, which is composed of a large majority of An Fu men promptly refused to approve their appointment and up to this time the Premier has not been willing to nominate any other candidates for these ministries.

It must be remembered that both names that were proposed by the Premier were approved by Marshal Tuan but even his earnest protests were unavailing to change the party program of the An Fu Club. They had been willing for Marshal Tuan to select his own man for Premier but after his assumption of office they insisted that he should listen to the counsels of their party which had made his selection possible. Marshal Tuan tried in vain to reconcile the differences between the Premier and the An Fu party but this was impossible on account of the uncompromising attitude of the An Fu men.

Difficulty Encountered

The Premier recently encountered another difficulty. He had agreed to the plan of Marshal Tuan to dismiss the present Military Governor of Honan and to appoint in his place General Wu Kuang-hsin, who is the brother-in-law of Tuan. General Wu's sister is the wife of Tuan. The change was also agreeable to the An Fu party, and there seemed to be no obstacle in the way of affecting the transfer. In this instance, however, they had both reckoned without thought of the possible action of the President of the republic. President Hsi is a consistent supporter of the theory of a responsible cabinet, and it was taken for granted that he would make no objections to anything which had been agreed to by both the Premier and Tuan.

But it happened that the Governor, Chao Ti, whom it was proposed to dismiss, has proved himself to be an efficient administrator of his Province for several years, and enjoys the confidence of the President. Governor Chao is also a protégé of the powerful Chang Tso-lin, military superintendent at Mukden, who came at once to his rescue by urging the President to refuse his consent to the scheme. According to the Constitution, such high appointments are discussed by the Cabinet and names are selected, but the formal appointment is made by the President and without the use of his presidential seal of office no appointment is legal.

Sanction Declined

When this change of governors was brought to the President by the Secretary of the Cabinet, President Hsi declined to sanction what had been done and flatly refused to dismiss Governor Chao. This had not been expected, for since the President has been in office he has been all too complaisant in dealing with Tuan and the An Fu party. In this respect he has been a distinct disappointment to his old friends, who have been delighted in this instance to see a revival of the temperance which they had supposed to be the distinguishing characteristic of President Hsi.

The outcome is that the Governor remains in office, Marshal Tuan has asked for leave of absence. He would be glad to resign and escape the annoyances of his office, but there is no likelihood of his being allowed to do so for his exit would be the signal for the An Fu party to insist that the next Premier should be a strictly

party man, and Marshal Tuan does not want this, for such a man would soon pass beyond his control.

These are some of the clumsy struggles of a new republic, and at times they seem to dull one's hopes of the feasibility of constitutional government on party lines in China, but one needs only to stop and remember what has taken place in other countries to come to the conclusion that China's troubles are really only the stages which are the sure sign of a satisfactory growth toward maturity.

TEMPERANCE ACT AS APPLIED TO ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

TORONTO, Ontario—The officials of the Dominion Alliance, the temperance organization, are by no means satisfied with the statement of the Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the Privy Council of Canada, in the House of Commons, that the Canada Temperance Act as amended last session will effectively apply to the Province of Ontario and be successful in achieving absolutely bone-dry prohibition by preventing importation.

Interviewed on the question, the Rev. Ben Spence, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, refused to pin his faith on the infallibility of Mr. Rowell or the law officers of the Department of Justice, and declared that before they accepted Mr. Rowell's statement they required to be sure of their ground.

"Doubts have been raised as to the applicability of the bill to Ontario," declared Mr. Spence. "We requested that the government should remove the doubt, either by the submission of a stated case or by interpretative legislation."

There is still a doubt as to whether the bill applies to this Province. Up to the time of our interview with the Minister of Justice the other day I was of that opinion and so argued. The Minister of Justice did more to upset my opinion than anyone else; but the important point is this—that this doubt remains to be settled, if not before the referendum is taken, then after, and the whole question of the validity of the law hangs upon a decision on that point.

"As it stands we know that by using Bill 26 we are launching the Province into a prolonged, difficult, vexatious and expensive litigation that may hang us up for a considerable period. The government could have obviated that difficulty. It has refused to do so. The bill does not stop 'short-circuiting,' that is, direct delivery from the brewer and distiller to the consumer in the Province, and it leaves the door wide open for importation, without restriction for other than use for consumption as a beverage."

OKANAGAN FRUIT EXPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

VERNON, British Columbia—The wonderful development of the Okanagan Valley as a fruit-growing center was reflected in the report presented at the annual meeting of the Okanagan United Growers held here. This is the central selling agency for the seven cooperative fruit unions of the Okanagan. The volume of business transacted during the past year amounted to \$2,179,979, an increase of \$500,000 over that of the previous year. During the past season the export trade in apples showed a higher tonnage than the total of the entire crop handled in 1918. Heavy shipments were made to New York and other American points, and eastern Canadian centers absorbed a considerable portion of the output. Crab apples from this district found a ready market in the United States last year. Heavy shipments of apples were made to New Zealand, Australia and to Great Britain. Fruit growers express the opinion that the present year's fruit crop will be largely in excess of last year's, provided natural conditions are favorable, because there is a much larger acreage under fruit and there will be no scarcity of labor.

QUEBEC TO IMPROVE RAILWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

QUEBEC, Quebec—Important improvements are about to be inaugurated in connection with the Canadian National Railways operating from the Champlain Market Terminal. A passenger service will be inaugurated between Quebec and Montreal before the month of June with arrangements for western connections. The service will comprise four trains daily, two out of Quebec and two out of Montreal. In connection with the Laurentide branch of the Canadian Northern Railway, it is planned to improve the curves and rebalt the road from Riviere-a-Pierre to Chicoutimi, to replace all wooden bridges by steel structures, and to lay the heaviest rails available. The freight yards at Limoulu will be considerably enlarged to cope with increased traffic.

LABOR SEEKS TARIFF REDUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

LONDON, Ontario—From a public standpoint the most interesting resolution passed by the Independent Labor Party of the province in session here was the one dealing with the tariff. Briefly the platform of the Labor men in this regard is the reduction of tariff on the necessities of life. The text of the resolution, which was carried unanimously follows: "That this convention favor the following plank in the party platform: The gradual elimination of the import duties on all necessities of life, such as food, clothing (boots and shoes) and the tools and machinery used in production, the revenue derived from these sources to be raised by taxation of land values and luxuries."

UNITING OF BANKS IN INDIA IS APPROVED

Government Readily Agrees to
Scheme for Amalgamation of
Three Presidency Banks of
Bombay, Bengal and Madras

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

CALCUTTA, India—As long ago as 1898 a scheme for a central bank was put forward, but at that time the difficulties in the way were considered too great for its establishment. Now, however, the time seems ripe for the execution of some similar scheme and hence the dispatch just published of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, expressing cordial approval of a scheme for uniting the three presidency banks of Bombay, Bengal and Madras. The dispatch is a lengthy one, dealing mainly with the reasons for which the Government of India have given their support to the scheme. At the beginning the government, however, emphasized that the scheme was a purely spontaneous movement and the natural growth of banking evolution, and that in the opinion of the government it would prove a valuable foundation for any future government which might eventuate in the direction of a state bank.

The proposals were primarily a scheme of amalgamation for the pooling of resources and for the purpose of consolidation, to overcome local interests and the inter-provincial jealousy which had played a large part in wrecking previous efforts at amalgamation. But the scheme also went further in that it contained the basis of large developments, which the government considered would be of great benefit to the country.

Predilection for Hoarding

In the first place it would tend to popularize banking and to wean the people from their present predilection for hoarding their savings, a fact which had been greatly brought to the notice of the government during the recent currency difficulties and also in connection with the two war loans. It would be useless, however, to educate the people into civilized habits as regards keeping their money unless they had banking facilities at hand. This was clearly seen by the temporary success of certain banks in the richer agricultural districts of northern India, the unsoundness of which, followed by their failure in 1913, had a retrogressive effect on the development of the banking habit.

In the opinion of the government the necessary preliminary to any widespread growth of banking, was the establishment of a strong unified bank in intimate relations with government and with a large number of branches throughout the country. The Amalgamated Bank under the new scheme undertook to establish within five years 100 new banks all over the country. The mere existence in these places of a bank which conducted government's treasury and public debt business and of whose stability there could be no doubt, must in due course have a favorable effect on the local mental attitude toward banking in general.

Bankers to the Local Banks

Other important results were also anticipated. In those places where they were already established the presidency banks acted as bankers to the local banks who turned to them in difficulties, and they had thus frequently rendered assistance in relieving an incipient panic and coming to the relief of a local bank in temporary difficulties. The government felt that the number of banks up country could not be largely increased unless there was at their back some powerful bank to support them in time of crisis. This the presidency bank under the new scheme would be able to do.

Then again the staffing of the new branches would necessitate the training and employment of a considerable number of Indian agents and so would do a good deal to popularize the study of banking. A further and equally important result would be a substantial increase in the assistance, through local branches, that the bank would give to the internal trade of the country through its relations with the indigenous banking system. These minor banking agents relied to a large extent on the assistance of the presidency banks when in an active season their own capital was fully employed. The connection between the presidency banks and the up-country trade was thus very close and intimate, and it was clear therefore that, by the

establishment of numerous branches and its ability to employ more funds in the discount of "hundis" i. e., internal bills of exchange, the Amalgamated Bank would be able to irrigate the channels of internal trade very considerably.

Administration of Public Debt

Another important result would be to facilitate the improvement of the administration of the public debt business. The experience gained during the floating of the two war loans had shown how badly needed was reform in that department, if the government was to retain touch with the greatly increased number of security holders scattered throughout India. Moreover the bulk of the work was all concentrated in Calcutta though often being concerned with Bombay or Madras. This excessive centralization resulted in something approaching a breakdown in the Calcutta office during the issue of the 1917 War Loan. So long as three public debt offices were managed by separate institutions any radical decentralization was practically impossible. Once, however, amalgamation had taken place and there was a single managed situation to deal with, a considerable measure of decentralization would become feasible.

One very important feature of the proposals was the abolition of the reserve treasuries, the basic idea of which had been already approved. In England, the government had besides other resources to fall back on besides the bank, but in India this was not the case as was found when the government was confronted by the situation caused by the Orissa famine.

Increase in Deposits

During recent years, however, the banks had depended less and less on their use of government funds owing to the enormous increase in private deposits, which from 8½ crores in 1880 had risen to 67½ in 1917 and 51½ in 1918. The government's policy had also been to leave a much higher total of their cash balance in the banks and less in the reserve. During the war this system was proved to be remarkably successful, it kept the Indian money market in a state of comparative ease and steadied the fluctuations in the bank rates, thereby leading to the result that the government had been able to finance their own war expenditure as well as large disbursements to the home government. There could also be no doubt that the successful war loans were facilitated by the ease of the money markets. As regards the reserve treasuries themselves the demands made on them were apt to be sudden and large and at present they acted as a buffer between sudden and unforeseen government demands and the presidency banks' cash balances. If these reserves were abolished the bank must of necessity keep a larger amount of additional cash, though this would be of course counter-balanced to some extent by the pooling and consequent economy of resources of the four parties.

RAILWAY CARS OVER BORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario—In the Canadian House of Commons in answer to a question by Joseph Archambault, the Minister of Railways stated that of the 59,716 Canadian cars in the United States, 10,840 belonged to the Canadian National Railway; 15,482 to the Canadian Pacific Railway; 21,028 to the Grand Trunk Railway, and 12,366 to other Canadian railways.

WOMEN PLAN TO ACT AS JURORS

Citizenship Secretary of Massachusetts Suffrage Association
Tells of the Qualifications

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Jury and other civic duties which have been discharged entirely by men in most of the United States, will quite properly be shared by women when they get the vote, says Mrs. True Worthy White, citizenship secretary of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. "As a jurist, as in practically every phase of the political life into which she is entering, woman will bring into operation her own special contributions which will prove to be the natural counterpart of man's offering, and which should therefore add to rather than subtract from the standard of justice in the court's procedure," declares Mrs. White.

Referring to the poll tax, Mrs. White says: "Women's voting will result in making them pay it only in the states where it is necessary to registration. Massachusetts would not now, although it did a few years ago, make women pay a poll tax, because it is not a registration requirement."

"State legislation needed to make the laws harmonize with the federal amendment will depend somewhat upon the present laws in each state, though of course the federal amendment takes precedence over all. For the most part, it will mean a textual revision of the laws, by striking out the word 'male.' A bill is before the Massachusetts Legislature which provides that women voters for school committee shall automatically become full registered voters, and another bill providing that women who, from now on, register for the school committee voting may do so with the understanding that they will also receive full registration thereby."

Massachusetts women have been watching movements in other states toward making jury duty by women required or permissible. Bills to this end have been produced in New York and Rhode Island. States in which women have been allowed to serve on juries are Kansas, Nevada, Utah, Washington, California, and Idaho.

Miss Rose Young, editor of The Woman Citizen, is reported to have said: "Women have a distinct contribution to be made to the courts. Women have an instinct for balance between motive and deed. They have feeling for the value of humanity. Their maternal instinct extends to the betterment of the race. If they were trying a boy who had stolen bread because he was hungry, they would consider the effect that punishment would have upon his future. That does not mean that women are sentimentally merciful. But where youth is on trial the quality of mercy is not out of place, and women would consider everything involved, not just the technical facts."

CANADA'S CIVIL SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario—According to a return tabled in the Canadian House of Commons the Civil Service Commission has cost the country \$624,984 since its creation in 1908. For the calendar year 1919 the cost was \$138,094. There are 145 employees in the commission, six of whom receive over \$2000 annually.

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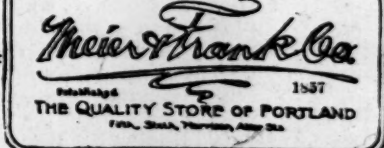
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Be Kind to Animals
Week

They were a large family, this particular family about which you are reading, and a very lively one. In summer their garments—they all dressed alike—were of a lovely reddish-brown except underneath, which was white, but as the warm days ceased and the frost was in the air, their coats grew whiter and whiter, until when the snow came their own wearing apparel was a perfect match for its whiteness. They well knew that they dressed just oppositely to what human beings did, with their darker clothes for winter and white for summer, but maybe they enjoyed their independent ways. At any rate they were a very happy family, scampering in and out of their woody dwellings, making wonderful expeditions up and down the streams and hiding themselves in stony places. Sometimes on cold nights, when they were all snugly tucked away, perhaps in an abandoned mole hole, to which they were quite partial, one of the older members of the family would tell the others of their many relations far away across the sea (this particular group lived in British Columbia), in Norway, in Sweden, in Russia, and in Siberia. Of course the teller of the tale had never been to any of these countries, but really he could tell most interesting things concerning them. And if he knew what sometimes befell his kin, he refrained from repeating it to his listeners.

The family name, as you have doubtless guessed before this, was Ermine, and as a rule the members of this family did not associate with other animals. There was one exception, a dog by the name of Reno, who lived about half a mile from the Ermine home at the time these events occurred. When Reno was a puppy, very playful and affectionate and not at all discriminating as to who or what he played with, he came upon two grown members of the Ermine family one day, and in that peculiar way which human beings utterly fail to understand, they grew to be devoted friends.

Harry had a friend, too, who he called Uncle Joe, who had been away for a trip, the first he had taken since Harry could remember, and now he was back with wonderful experiences to tell of his visit to Winnipeg.

"I didn't see any dog there as fine as you, Reno," Uncle Joe concluded, bestowing an affectionate pat on the fine head of the Newfoundland, which the dog acknowledged with a thumpy tail-thank-you.

"No, I guess you didn't," returned Harry. "Cause I don't suppose there is another." This was getting a little too complimentary for Reno, so he drew himself up, really majestically as if he did not care for praise at all, and went out of the workshop.

Just here Uncle Joe was called to the house, and Harry began examining the box upon which his friend was working, wondering as he did so what the queerly constructed thing could be for. But a moment later he had forgotten all about it when Uncle Joe called to him to come and ride into the village with him.

It was some weeks later that Reno, having had a splendid long run in the woods by himself, was returning home, when he heard his name called. He stopped instantly at the sound of Ermine's voice, and wheeled round in the direction from which the sound came, and there with his hind feet fastened down with a metal clasp he found one of the youngest of the Ermines in a brand new trap! The dog saw at a glance what was needed, yet try as hard as ever he could with his strong teeth he was not able to release the clasp.

"How will I ever get loose?" asked the little animal.

"Just you be still till I go and get Harry," was the answer, and, waving his tail in a cheery fashion, Reno was off at a lively pace.

Fortunately Harry was in the yard, and it did not take him a minute to discover by Reno's eager ways that something was wrong. He started to follow the dog, but, go as quickly as he could, it seemed all too slow to the faithful animal, who was thinking of his friend in that trap.

Doubtless at any other time Ermine would have been much surprised to be so near to a human being had Reno not been there, and had he not felt as animals instinctively do that there was a friendly intention in the work of a second to release the spring and set the little thing free; and if Harry had not been so occupied with the trap he would surely have wondered why Reno did not give chase to the released prisoner. But Harry was interested in the trap, interested and very sorrowful, for he recognized it at once as the box Uncle Joe had been working on. "Uncle Joe is a trapper," he said to himself, as he walked soberly home, too serious in his meditations to enter into Reno's playful rejoicings. For you see Harry was a Boy Scout and he remembered his pledge to keep all the rules of the organization, one of which, as you no doubt know, is "to be kind to animals."

So it was a pretty serious lad that sought out his friend. But he went right to the point.

"Uncle Joe, I just found your trap over there, with a young Ermine in it, and I let it go. It ran into the woods, but, Uncle, why did you do it? I didn't suppose you believed in trapping."

Then Uncle Joe told his story: how, on his recent visit to Winnipeg, his little niece had expressed a great desire for an Ermine collar and muff and he had promised to try and get the fur for her. He had never trapped before, he wouldn't do it for money, or for himself, but the little girl wanted the

pretty things, and he had figured out that it wouldn't take many of the little animals and that he would make "a good trap." And he made it much better than most of them, intending, too, to watch it carefully so that the animal would not remain in it long. But when it came to pleasing the little girl—who, of course, had never stopped to realize what her wish for the fur would cost—Uncle Joe made a ready choice and agreed never to set another trap.

But as Harry was walking home his thoughts went back to the little odd-looking animal that had been imprisoned in "a good trap." Then he remembered what week it was.

"Why, Reno," he said aloud to the Newfoundland, pattering along at his side, "this is Be Kind to Animals Week, but it took you to remind us of the fact."

At last the morning of the party arrived, but when the garden woke up full of pleasurable anticipation, it looked and stared and peered about: everything lay shrouded in veil upon veil of mist, like wisps of filmy chiffon floating everywhere.

do was to wait, having no plans of their own to put forward. All the day seemed endless: they called to the clouds as they sailed by overhead, but they only told them to be sure and be ready for the party, as they skimmed across the sky carrying their messages. So all they continued to do was to whisper and whisper to each other: consoling themselves with the fact that as it was winter, the day was shorter than it would have been otherwise. Night time did not satisfy their curiosity though: the Dew Lady again only told them to go on waiting, as she fitted about, spreading her carpets everywhere before she began her cleaning all over the garden.

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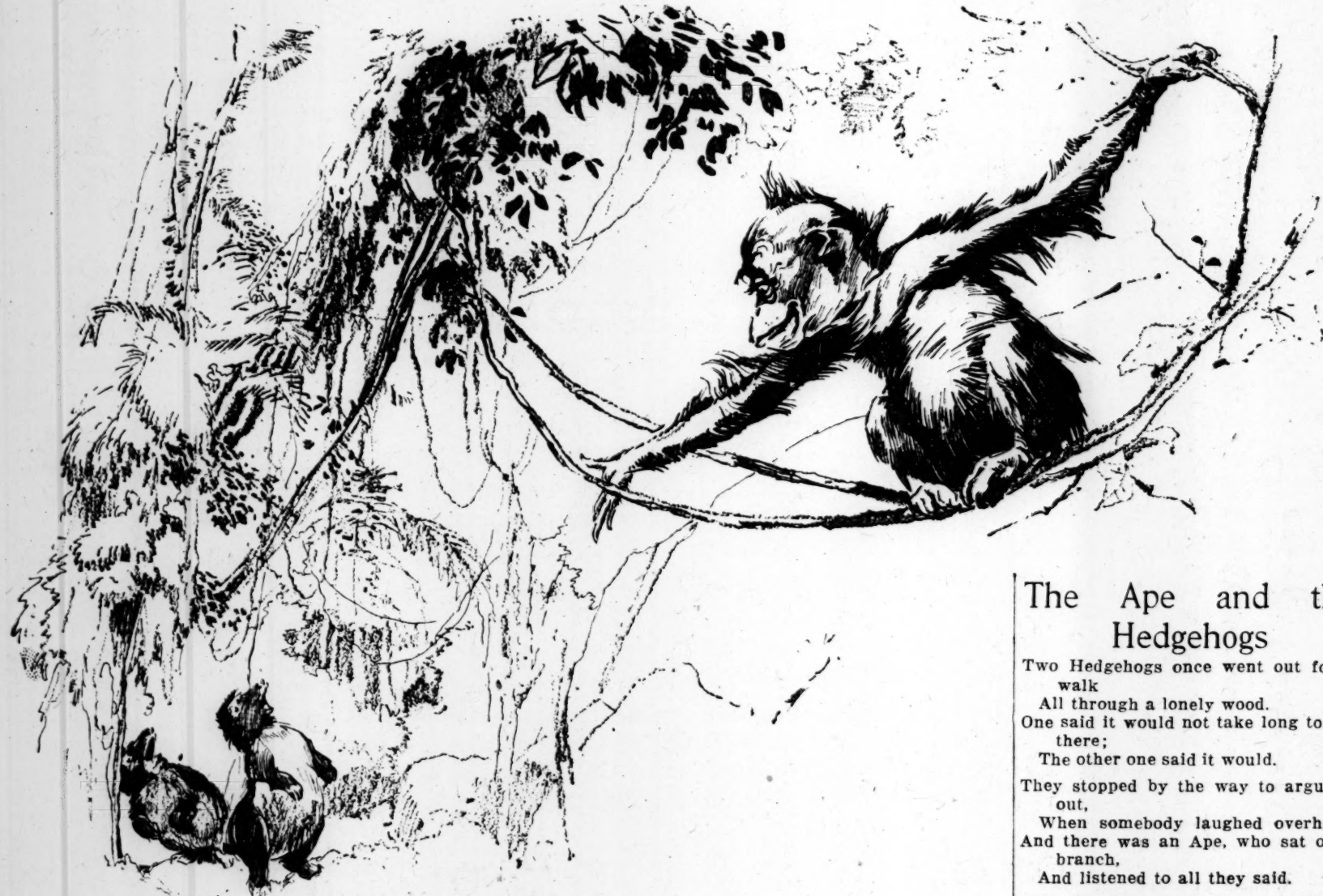
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Bob and His Horses

Bob lived in a tiny village tucked away among the Downs. All his days had been spent in just this same little place. Brought up on the farm, a distant village had provided his book-learning, but the Downs seemed to have had the greater share in his real education. They must have contributed largely in developing his love of freedom and open spaces, and also his intimate knowledge of all the wild life about him.

Bob was always delightful and interesting to talk to, with little pockets of unexpected information about birds, or little bits of folklore or stories of the Downs, as surprising to the listener as the treasures in a long-forgotten coat pocket are to the happy, small boy who finds them.

But to see Bob at his very best was to see him among his beloved horses.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"How could I tell how long you would take, till I saw how fast you could go?"

The Garden's Party
Frocks

The whole garden was whispering and talking: The trees were swaying this way and that, their bare branches making queer outlines against the pale winter sky. A few early primroses and one or two snowdrops and an occasional poppy, were poking their little heads through the brown-colored mold.

The Wind had just sent his messengers, some little eddies, scurrying, feecy white clouds, to announce that he intended to give a party in the garden the very next day: to be fancy dress or otherwise according to inclination.

"To think of asking us to a party in midwinter! Whatever was he thinking of? A frolic, or house-warming, or even just a plain 'At Home' would have been quite reasonable, but a party—fancy dress party at that—at this time of year! Whatever can he be thinking of?" they all exclaimed again in chorus.

"He must know our spring frocks are hardly thought of yet, let alone ordered. Of course there are one or two who always like to be ahead of every one else in the fashions, like Lilac; I see she is already fitting little bits of pale green all over herself," said May Tree.

"But as for us more humble ones"—Lilac thought they were being anything but humble at the moment—"why, we haven't any nice new frocks to dance in at all."

And the trees all waved their twigs and branches knowingly.

"At any rate the birds have just begun to sing, so at least we shall have an orchestra," said someone.

Meanwhile the grass straightened its little blades, and was placidly content to "make do." Indeed, it never considered its own clothes at all: it was always so busy making clothes for the earth that it never thought about its own appearance, though beautifying its own existence at the same time.

Finally, it was decided that the Dew Lady's advice should be asked; as no one expected that anything could possibly be devised in the time, or in the weather. However, the Dew Lady, contrary to expectation, was cheerfully encouraging. Her presence was always alike welcome to every one; there was no one in the garden who did not love her, as she always treated every one with the same gentle kindness, bestowing her favors alike on all.

The Dew Lady always went away during the day, preferring to do her work softly and quietly at night, when no one was looking. She just paused to tell them to "wait and see," before the sun rose; then she departed swiftly and silently, as is her way. All that the garden people had to

"Oh! oh! oh!" they all shouted. "We can't even see; how can we possibly have the party?"

But as they were still speaking, the Dew Lady whispered to the Breeze, and asked him to puff. And there—one veil was taken away. Again he puffed—and another was gone. Then another and another.

"Oh, faster, faster," begged the garden, but the little breeze was small and didn't blow as quickly as the Wind. However, he went on and on, patiently, puffing all the time, till suddenly the last veil was gone, and the whole garden lay shining in dazzling sunlight. Every blade of grass, each little twig, every evergreen leaf, in short the whole garden, was outlined in brilliant, flashing, sparkling dewdrops, like spangled diamonds in the sun. Even a spider's web flashed a thousand different colors, as it was caught and held in the dancing sunbeams.

"Oh! thank you, Dew Lady," they all called, just in time before she slipped away.

And when the Wind and the little Breeze came to welcome the guests, they were highly gratified with the magnificent display of jewels, worn to celebrate the occasion, while the birds sang and whistled their very best, in order to be a fit orchestra for so gay and glittering an assembly.

April

April morn comes raining, but her noon gleams bright.

April's tender twilight merges gentle night.

April birds are calling, busy building nest.

April lambs are bleating, safe in sheep-fold rest.

April's words illusive echo near, then faint.

With the ancient tocsin, cuckoo's springtime plaint.

April buds are peeping, joining in the fun.

April leaves unfurling banners in the sun.

April's bursts of sunshine and her sudden showers.

Break the spell of winter, wake the gladsome flowers.

April's tears and laughter hold a promise, sure.

Summer days are coming, joy that shall endure!

Red Squirrels

The red squirrels are found most abundantly in woods of chestnut, hemlock or oak trees. These little squirrels do not lay up big stores of food as some of the other varieties. In summer time they make excursions to the fields and orchards. Apple seeds are a favorite delicacy.

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Bob was always delightful and interesting to talk to, with little pockets of unexpected information about birds, or little bits of folklore or stories of the Downs, as surprising to the listener as the treasures in a long-forgotten coat pocket are to the happy, small boy who finds them.

But to see Bob at his very best was to see him among his beloved horses.

self of Bob. Off she flew, and asked him to leave his own job, and attend to her's, and Bob followed obediently. Arrived at the field, he sauntered toward the pony. Every one watched with great interest. To their amazement, in two moments he was leading it gently by the mane—the pony looking as though he had never led anybody a merry chase.

From that time on, the little girl was generally to be found in the stableyard. She trotted in and out among the horses, always following close at Bob's heels. She rode the chargers when they were quiet enough, and, best of all, the little farm pony. She helped to feed the rabbits, and played with the puppies. Bob realized that here was a great opportunity for her to learn more of her fellow-creatures, and of that fearless sympathy which was the reason for the animal's friendship.

One night Jimmie's cousin Kate and his aunt and uncle drove over from Denver in their machine to spend a few days at the camp. Jimmie had such a good time playing with his cousin that he forgot all about Baby Bear's supper.

Baby Bear sniffed and sniffed the empty can at Tin-Can Trash-Pile Inn and grew hungrier and hungrier as the night became darker. He made many a trip to the big oak tree, but he could find neither food nor Jimmie. He walked straight up to the kitchen door—an unheard-of thing for a baby bear to do. It was shut. He struck it hard with his soft paw, but it would not open. He went around to the back, where he discovered a window, but he couldn't get in. It was screened. Baby Bear sat up on his hind legs and thought and thought. With a chuckle he climbed a near-by tree and then fell softly on the roof just above the window. Leaning over he began to pull at the screen. It came loose and fell: Quick as a flash, Baby Bear crawled on to the window sill. Below him he spied a table filled with dishes and something to eat, and tumbled on to it. Down came Baby Bear, dishes, and all to the floor. Scrambling to all fours he became entangled in some wires and the alarm bell rang. Baby Bear

During feeding time the mother bear pawed her baby cubs up the tree, while the big bears were eating. The tiniest of the cubs, Baby Bear, looked so longingly at the feast his relatives were enjoying that Jimmie, the innkeeper's son, coaxed him to eat under a big oak tree behind his tent. And here day after day Baby Bear feasted.

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Let's ask him," said one. "He lives in the wood."

And so he is sure to know."

They cried, "Mr. Ape, will you tell us, please,

How long we shall take to go?"

The Ape would not speak, though he looked very wise;

So the Hedgehogs turned away. But, before they had gone many steps, he cried,

"You will get there in half a day."

"Why wouldn't you tell us before?" said they.

But the Ape replied, "How so? How could I tell how long you would take,

Till I saw how fast you could go?"

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a woodpecker's nesting-site, both inside and outside; in the second group are those which imitate the natural nesting-sites on the outside only; and in the third group are those which make no attempt to imitate the natural nesting-sites either inside or outside.

Very attractive houses can be made entirely of bark. Limbs of trees, or small trees of the desired size, should be cut into sections of 10 or 12 inches in length, about the latter part of June. The bark can be easily removed and with the addition of a roof and floor may easily be made into a nesting-box. Very good imitations of tree-trunks may be secured by constructing boxes out of slabs with the bark on.

Sections of hollow trees or limbs make some of the very best bird-houses. Sometimes pieces may be found with the center already decayed, in which case it is only necessary to saw off a section of the desired length, fasten on a door and a roof, and make the entrance hole. It is desirable that the roof be put on in such a way as to be readily removed. To hollow out a solid limb, saw it in halves from one end to about three inches from the other, where a cross-cut is made at right angles. The two pieces may be gouged out to the desired size and wired or screwed together, so that they can be easily taken apart if desired; or if one has a large auger, a hole may be bored.

Baby Bear's Hunt for Food

Baby Bear, together with the other bears lived in the big woods of Yellowstone Park. During the summer months they took their meals at the Tin-Can Trash-Pile Inn. It was located in a lovely spot underneath the big shade trees and within sound of the Old Faithful geyser.

During feeding time the mother bear pawed her baby cubs up the tree, while the big bears were eating. The tiniest of the cubs, Baby Bear, looked so longingly at the feast his relatives were enjoying that Jimmie, the innkeeper's son, coaxed him to eat under a big oak tree behind his tent. And here day after day Baby Bear feasted.

SIGNS OF POLITICAL UNREST IN AMERICA

Basil M. Manly Has Evidence Which Convinces Him That People Are Ready to Revolt Against Both the Old Parties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Although the farmers show no signs of effective political organization on a national scale to remedy the grievances of which they complain, the basis for a political upheaval exists among them, according to Basil M. Manly, formerly of the Federal Industrial Trade Commission and the War Labor Board. He thinks that those who draw their information as to what the farmers are thinking from the statements of leaders of organizations published in the metropolitan press are grossly misled. "It is true," he says, "that many leaders of farm organizations have recently given expression to sentiments of reaction which would do credit to any servant of special privilege. But these so-called leaders have no smell of the soil about them. They are banker farmers, merchant farmers, landlord farmers, whom the real farmers dislike."

"If you want to find out what the real farmers are thinking, read some of the hundred thousand letters which Assistant Postmaster Blaklee has received from farmers all over the country in answer to a questionnaire about stimulation of farm production. Many of these letters are almost illegible, written in the cramped hand of one who knows better how to guide the plow than the pen, and many are written on wrapping paper or on the fly-leaves of useless government documents, but all tell the same story."

A Story of Discontent

"It is a story of amazing discontent. If these letters are representative of any large section of farmers, and they must be so, coming in such enormous bulk, from all parts of the country, then the farmer, and by this I mean the tenant farmer and the man who is tilling a small farm of his own, not the merchant, banker or landlord farmer—the real farmers are discontented beyond expression."

"They are displeased with the Democratic Administration, and with the Republican Congress. They are displeased with the capitalists of the cities, with the farm hands, and with what they have been told about the easy work and princely wages of city labor. They are displeased with the trusts and combinations, which exact exorbitant prices for all they must buy, with the banking system, which exacts 8 per cent interest or more for loans on the unimpeachable security of farm land, and above all they are displeased with the middleman and the system of marketing, which they are convinced robs them as well as the consumer."

"The political pessimists are ready to admit the prevalence of discontent among Labor and the farmers and all classes of the common people, but they say, the country may be seething with unrest, but the people have been so drugged by propaganda the past two years that they will not vote to change the conditions. They may vote the Democrats out of office. It is argued, but only to vote the still more reactionary Republicans into office."

Signs of Revolt

"Two months ago I was one of these political pessimists. Disillusioned by the collapse of the steel and coal strikes and by the failure of the people to make any effective protest against outrageous profiteering and ever increasing cost of living, I discounted all the many reports which came to me from men who had been interviewing the folks in field and factory, and concluded that there was no hope of effective political protest until it was too late. Since then there has come to me unmistakable evidence that the American people are ready to revolt against both the old parties if they are given the right opportunity and the right leadership."

"Recently we have had returns from two elections which are of the greatest significance. In Iowa, without preliminary organization, without funds,

a farmer-Labor candidate carried the election, and in conservative Texas a Labor candidate, with the support of the farmers, failed to carry the three counties around Houston by the margin of 75 votes against a liberal Democrat with a fine record, admittedly the strongest candidate who could be placed in the field and one to whom the Labor unions were under obligations for past services honestly performed."

The Seattle Election

"What about Seattle? The Labor candidate, James A. Duncan, was decisively beaten there by a Conservative opponent. But this was not the case of a third party. It was a fight between Duncan and a coalition of both old parties. And in the eyes of the Conservatives in Seattle, Duncan represents a combination of Lenin, Trotsky, Bela Kun and Bill Haywood rolled into one. Duncan was fighting not merely a coalition of the two old parties, but also the Conservative Trade Unionists and the influence of the American Federation of Labor and the international unions. The Seattle election, unless properly interpreted, has little or no bearing upon the opportunities of a third party movement with a radical but non-revolutionary platform, led by a man whose appeal would not be merely to the radical wing of the Labor movement."

"These are some of the political straws today. But how will the political winds blow next fall, when the people begin to feel the full force of the legislation enacted during the last session of Congress. Before November turn the effects of the worst piece of legislation ever placed upon the statute books, the Esch-Cummins railroad bill, which guarantees to the railroad owners dividends upon their watered common stock at twice the rate which the American people are paid on their Liberty Bonds."

Railroad Bill as Great Issue

"During the next year at least \$700,000,000 must be paid out of the federal Treasury to the railroads under that bill in addition to all the billions which have been paid in excessive rentals and in permanent improvements while the roads have been under federal control. The bill requires that before next September railroad freight rates shall be raised some 25 per cent, an aggregate increase of more than \$700,000,000 in freight rates, and according to Director General Hines at least five times that amount in the cost of living. That is \$175 for every family in the United States."

"Do you imagine that people, after seeing the Treasury drained for the benefit of the railroads month after month, and after paying these rate increases for two months, will not go to the polls in November ready to vote down the party of the Congress which enacted this bill and the party of the President which signed it? Do you not think that by that time they will be ready to vote for any party pledged to repeal this legislative monstrosity? This bill is the legislative crime of the twentieth century. It will become the greatest political issue which this generation has known. Any politician who voted for it, any party which sponsored it, is doomed to defeat at the hands of an outraged people, if not at this election, then certainly in 1922."

SALVATION ARMY SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The Salvation Army dedicated its new memorial training college for officers of the organization on Saturday. Commander Evangeline Booth said that although there were 39 such training schools in operation throughout the world, this was only the second one in America, the other being in Chicago. Here, she said, Salvation Army officers would be trained for philanthropic and executive work. The new building provides class rooms and dormitories for the accommodation of 200 students. The army now carries on work in 63 countries of the world and in 40 different languages.



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RABBI DENOUNCES ANNULMENT PLAN

Dr. Stephen S. Wise Says People Have Reached a Decision on Prohibition and Will Not Permit It to Be Annulled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—There is no argument for the repeal of prohibition, save the threadbare, meaningless argument that personal liberty is invaded by the Eighteenth Amendment, so Dr. Stephen S. Wise told his audience at the Free Synagogue yesterday, discussing the question, "Shall Prohibition Be Repealed?"

"The American people have reached a decision and they will not suffer that decision to be annulled," said Dr. Wise. "It is an insult to the intelligence and the dignity of the American people to keep the liquor issue, which has been answered, in the forefront of American life at a time when America must concern itself with momentous problems of the common life that press for solution."

"The repeal of the amendment could be effected, he said, through the lawful processes of re-amendment or repeal, or through the lawlessness of non-enforcement."

"That the American people collectively should consent to such lawlessness of life and conduct is unimaginable by one who believes that the very essence of democratic life in America is the enforcement of law, popular or unpopular, so long as it remains law."

"A method of repeal which is neither wholly lawful nor wholly lawless is to bring about if possible the election in November of a Congress which, while it cannot repeal, will undertake practically to annul the consequences of the Eighteenth Amendment. This indirect, insidious method of attack on the Eighteenth Amendment is being planned and may yet be achieved unless the American citizens understand that the very structure of American law is involved in this lawless attempt on the part of certain interests and groups in America to evade the consequences of the law as embodied in an amendment to the Constitution."

"Either enforcement or repeal—but not the cowardly and lawless evasion of enforcement through the outwardly lawful processes of annulment. The American people will visit its wrath upon the heads of any group or party within the nation which seeks to annul the will of the American people by such methods of indirection as are resorted to by the essentially lawless opponents of the Eighteenth Amendment."

Dry Official Firm

William H. Anderson Says He Will Not Back Down or Be Silenced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Repeating his charge of a de facto working arrangement between Tammany and wet Republicans, William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, told the members of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association yesterday that he would make no effort of any sort to prevent his being thrown into jail by the Assembly. "I will not back down and I will not be silenced. I will do nothing to shield from responsibility any individual member of the Assem-

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ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Prohibition Transforms Mining Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

RENO, Nevada—What prohibition can do for a typical mining camp, in the way of providing economic benefits, is illustrated in this State at the camp of the Packard Mining Company which drove out the saloon in 1917 and which has maintained a virtually prohibition camp ever since. Mark Walser, manager of the company, says that men who had never saved anything of any consequence began to pile up bank deposits amounting into the hundreds of dollars. An important development has been the establishment of a community store which is operated on a basis of a division of profits at the end of every two months. In the store is a post office through which the men can deposit their savings in the Lovelock (Nevada) Bank, and connected with it is an amusement hall and library. The housing of the men is clean, light and airy. Good amusements are provided at the expense of the company and the wages paid enable the workers to save a considerable sum each month. One of the far-reaching results of the movement to establish better conditions for the men has been the feeling of contentment and permanence that prevails among the workers.

REMARKABLE FLIGHT OF BIRDS IN MARCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—There was a remarkable flight of birds along the Atlantic coast from the South to the North on March 23 and 24, according to Edward H. Forbush, state ornithologist, who has heard from many of his correspondents all along the Atlantic coast from the British provinces to the southern states. During that period, he says, the wind blew warm from the south, not only tempting the birds to migrate, but actually helping them in their northward flight.

Observers report that there were flocks of red-breast robins running into the hundreds. There were also great numbers of song sparrows, red-wing blackbirds, bluebirds, and other spring birds. Besides, there were the larger birds. Flocks of wild geese flew high. Ducks came into northern ponds wherever the ice was out. Some of the birds have been reported from Canada much further north than usual at this time of year. Certain species fly by night, as well as by day, and their flight is at times very high. It is their practice to sing and chatter as they fly, and observers who lie awake nights to catch this evidence of bird life, get their reward when migrations are in progress such as have occurred this spring.

Professor Forbush believes that the air currents are much faster at the heights at which the birds fly than they are at the ground. Thus the birds get great help in making high speed. For proof of this theory he cites the experience of the aviator who recently rose to a height of six miles and found the wind with a velocity of 300 miles an hour. His information about the recent flights shows that the birds have already reached Labrador and other high northern points.

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INQUIRY INTO NAVAL AFFAIRS BROADENED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Over the protest of the Democratic members, the Senate committee investigating the Sims-Daniels controversy has decided to broaden the scope of its work to include proposals for reorganization of the Navy Department.

Key Pittman (D.), Senator from Nevada, strenuously objected to the examination of Rear Admiral F. F. Fletcher by the chairman, Frederick Hale (R.), Senator from Maine, to develop such proposals, declaring that the committee had no authority to go into that matter, and when voted down, announced that he would carry his protest to the full Naval Affairs Committee immediately. If the inquiry were extended as proposed, he said, the committee would be in "session the rest of the year."

COLLEGE RAISES SALARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The board of trustees of Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, announces that salaries of all faculty members and administration officers will be increased from 20 to 25 per cent. This step was necessary, according to a board member, to prevent the loss of some of the ablest teachers. Teachers receiving \$1800 were given \$2200, and those paid \$3000 were given \$3600.

PARTIES APPEAL TO WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Representatives of the Republican, Democratic and Socialist parties, the Committee of Forty-Eight, and the American Labor Party, will tell what their political organizations have to offer enfranchised women at a meeting tomorrow night under the auspices of the League of Women Voters.

Workhouse to Be Closed Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—Plans are under way to shut up the workhouse at Danville, Kentucky, and thereby save the city and county, jointly inter-

Reliability
THE determination and ability to sell furniture and house furnishings that by their charm and merit appeal to those who know good furniture have placed this store where it is today. Settings that will do credit to the best homes are so moderately priced as to make them quite possible to the more modest home.
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BUSINESS MEN BACK TEACHERS

Special Committee Is Named to Present Their Case to the Legislators of New York State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A recent mass meeting of the Citizens Committee of One Hundred, in Carnegie Hall, was designed to show that prominent business men and women are supporting the teachers in their demands for higher pay.

"A committee headed by Alfred A. Marling, president of the Chamber of Commerce of New York State, has been appointed to confer with a special committee of legislators in charge of education bills," Howard W. Nudd, secretary of the Citizens Committee and director of the Public Education Association of New York, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The Legislature is loath to grant increases until it feels sure that taxpayers are behind the movement, and our committee, composed of prominent business people, proposes to prove that public opinion and taxpayers are favoring these increases and the preservation of the schools."

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ENGLAND BEATS
SCOTLAND, 5 TO 4

Victory Gives Wales the International Association Football Championship for United Kingdom for the Present Season

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office SHEFFIELD, England (Saturday)—England destroyed Scotland's prospects of annexing the association football championship of the United Kingdom today by defeating the Scottish team here 5 goals to 4 and Wales therefore become the champion country for the present season. On today's match the whole question depended and when Scotland led 4 to 2 at the interval, it looked to be a safe thing for the thistle; but the game took a surprising turn, England scoring three times in the second half.

J. G. Cock opened the scoring within nine minutes from the kick-off and the goals came fast and furious. Miller, equalled and Quantrell put England ahead, all three successes coming within five minutes. Then Wilson again equalized and Donaldson and Miller apparently made matters safe. The English forwards showed great speed and attacked fiercely, but were met by a great defence, especially on the part of Campbell and it was only the weak English defense which accounted for the score against its home side. In the second half the English inside trio were superb and put on three goals within 15 minutes. This decided the issue and Campbell, having to leave the field, Scotland finished with 10 men. The Summary:

ENGLAND SCOTLAND
Quantrell, G. 1
Miller, B. 1
Cock, J. G. 1
Wilson, J. 1
Kelly, J. 1
Wallace, R. 1
Grimebell, H. 1
McCall, C. 1
Ducat, R. 1
Pennington, J. 1
Longworth, R. 1
Hardy, E. 1
Goals—England 5, Scotland 4. Goals—Felly 2, Morris, Cock, Quantrell, for England; Miller, Wilson, Donaldson, for Scotland. Referee—J. Douglas. Linesmen—P. Duff and T. White. Time—Two 45-minute periods.

BRITISH NAME
TOURNEY RULES

Championship Committee States Conditions for Amateurs From Home and Overseas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—The report of the Royal and Amateur Club Golf Championships Committee which has been looked forward to with such interest has at last been issued. One of the points of interest to overseas players who wish to compete in the amateur event is to the effect that "overseas entries must be accompanied by a declaration signed by the secretary of the club or association concerned that the entrant is an amateur according to the committee's definition, which is that an amateur golfer is one who, after attaining the age of 16 years has

"Never carried clubs for hire.
"Never received any consideration directly or indirectly, for playing or teaching the game.
"Never played for a money prize in any competition.
"An amateur may not, without forfeiting his amateur status, receive directly or indirectly from the promoters of any match or tournament any consideration for playing in such match or tournament."

The amateur championship will continue to be played for by holes and will begin on the Honorable Company's course at Muirfield, on Tuesday, June 8. Competitors must enter through their respective clubs, and in the case of entrants from the United Kingdom each competitor must have a handicap of scratch or better at every club of which he is a member, and must not receive more than three strokes from the member who has the lowest handicap. The entrance fee, two guineas, must be received not later than Saturday, May 29.

If more than 128 competitors enter, an eliminating round, or rounds, will be played by holes on a course adjacent to the championship course on Thursday or Friday, June 3 or 4, or on both days, in order to reduce the number of players to 128. Each match in the championship will consist of 18 holes except the final which will be over 36 holes on a separate day.

The open championship will be played under medal rules, on the course of the Royal Cinque Ports Club, at Deal, on Wednesday, June 30, and Thursday, July 1, any ties to be decided by two rounds on Friday, July 2. Those entitled to compete will be 72 professional golfers (and any tying for the seventy-second place) to be qualified by the Professional Golfers' Association; also eight amateurs to be qualified by the championship committee by means of two qualifying rounds, played on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 15 and 16. The entrance fees are two pounds each for amateurs and one pound each for professionals.

BRITISH AMATEUR
TITLES ARE DECIDED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Saturday)—Two amateur British championships were decided today at the Stamford

Bridge grounds when C. S. Dawson won the seven-mile walk and C. T. Clibborn the 10-mile run. Both are new to championship honors and beat the title holders, W. Hehir and C. E. Blewitt, respectively. The summary: Seven-Mile Walk—Won by C. S. Dawson, 52m. 50s.; W. Hehir, second, 55m. 45s.; J. B. Belchamber, third, 57m. 36s.; E. C. Horton, fourth, 59m. 23s. Ten-Mile Run—Won by C. T. Clibborn, 53m. 53s.; A. R. Miles, second, 54m. 35s. J. Pratt, third, 54m. 49s.

SUNDERLAND IN
FOURTH PLACE

First Division Association Clubs Batting for Second Place in the League Race Fare Badly

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Saturday)—It was a disappointing day Saturday for those First Division association football clubs striving hard for the points to enable them to secure second position in the standing, but as all did equally badly their positions remain relatively unchanged. Burnley, Chelsea and Liverpool all lost on opponents' grounds and Sunderland, who just won at home, therefore ascended to fourth place for the time being above Liverpool though their position is not so good as appears owing to their having played more games than the others. West Bromwich, by today's success, have increased their total points to 56 against 48 for Burnley.

In the Second Division neither Birmingham nor Huddersfield gave anything away, in the struggle for second place, to Tottenham, both gaining full points. As to the identity of the teams they will displace from the First Division the situation has altered in favor of Notts County, who defeated Aston Villa, and of Derby, the victors of Liverpool and Oldham Athletic, as against the Blackburn Rovers who lost at home to Oldham.

In Scotland the Rangers, now dismissed from cup competition, dropped a point in their match with the Hearts though they can well afford it. The results follow:

FIRST DIVISION
*Manchester City 1, Chelsea 0.
*Everton 5, Middlesbrough 2.
*Oldham 1, *Blackburn 0.
*Sunderland 1, *Preston 0.
*West Bromwich 2, Bradford 1.
*Derby 3, Liverpool 0.
*Sheffield United 2, *Bradford City 1.
*Manchester United 5, *Bolton 3.
*Arsenal 2, Burnley 0.
SECOND DIVISION
*Huddersfield 4, Barnsley 1.
*Birmingham 3, Port Vale 0.
*Blackpool 1, Stockport 0.
*Bury 5, *Sheff. Wednesday 0.
*Westham 4, Wolverhampton 0.
*Pulham 3, Lincoln 0.
*Rotherham 1, *Fouth Shields 0.
*Coventry 4, Notts Forest 2.
*Tottenham 2, *Stoke 1.
*Bristol City 2, Hull 2.
*Grimsby 2, Clapton Orient 0.
FIRST SCOTTISH LEAGUE
*Third Lanark 4, St. Mirren 1.
*Ayr 5, Dundee 2.
*Clyde 2, Albion Rovers 2.
*Hearts 0, Rangers 0.
*Motherwell 4, Queens Park 1.
*Glasgow Celtic 1, *Kilmarnock 0.
*Airdrieonians 3, *Raith 1.
*Celtic 5, Aberdeen 0.
*Morton 1, *Hibernians 1.
*Partick 1, *Dumbarton 0.
*Home team.

NEWMAN WINS FIRST
ROUND OF BILLIARDS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Sunday)—Thomas Newman won the first round of the professional billiard championship yesterday as expected against Thomas Reece. The game lasted one week, and it was evident on Tuesday night that Newman was the likely winner as he led by 1589 points. Reece then made a slight rally, but was still 1457 behind when Newman reached 8000 and the game.

URGE ORGANIZATION
OF CLUB OFFICIALS

NEW YORK, New York.—A meeting at which plans are to be completed for the organization of the proposed Officials Club of New York will take place at this city Thursday. H. S. Oberbussing, acting chairman of the new body, has announced that the adoption of a constitution and election of officers will shortly be effected.

The object of the Officials Club is to develop more competent officials for the various local athletic meets and tournaments conducted under Amateur Athletic Union rules. Its executive committee will pass on the qualifications of every applicant for membership and will certify to their fitness for any official position only after they have passed an examination as to their character, ability and knowledge of the rules.

J. R. GILMAN WINS TITLE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Boston Athletic Association fencers won two titles at the New England fencing championship meet Saturday, when J. R. Gilman took the duelling sword championship and W. H. Russell won the foil title. E. R. Gray, also of the B. A. A., was second in each event.

PENN WINS AT SOCCER
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The Philadelphia Soccer Association, for the past two years champions of the Intercollegiate Soccer Association, defeated the Staten Island Football Club here 3 to 0 in their match Saturday. All the scores were made in the second half.

C. S. CUTTING TO
MEET JAY GOULD

Defeats His Elder Brother, R. F. Cutting, in the National Court Tennis Semi-Final Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office NEW YORK, New York.—The right to challenge Jay Gould, the present amateur court tennis champion of the United States, was won on Saturday afternoon by C. S. Cutting, champion of the Racquet and Tennis Club, on the courts of the club, from his elder brother, R. F. Cutting, in the finals of the tournament.

The brothers played a hard, five-set match recently for the club championship, and the easy manner in which the younger brother won on Saturday was a great surprise. At the start, Fulton Cutting was much more accurate in his shots than his brother, winning a number of chases, and scoring on shots for the grill and dedans; but when the score reached 4 to 3 in favor of Fulton Cutting, the younger showed a dazzling series of shots that went for placements and into the dedans, taking the next three games and the set with a loss of only seven points.

In the next set, Fulton Cutting managed to take the first game and throughout the set held his brother close, all but two of the games going to deuce. But when the end of each game came, the latter managed the capture of the necessary points, mostly on placements and errors of his brother. Suydam Cutting finally carried off the set, 6 to 1, the final shot being a brilliant drive into the grille. Then he gained a long lead in the third set, until the score reached 4 to 1 and 40-30 in his favor, when his elder brother, winning a close decision on a chase of four, captured the game, and took two more games later, bringing his score up to 4 to 5. In the second of these he made the most brilliant play of the match, running to the net and meeting his brother's drive with a sharp cut that fell dead at his brother's feet. But the next game went to the younger brother, in spite of a skillful shot by Fulton Cutting into the dedans, on his loss of a chase of five, and the match was over. The summary:

NATIONAL AMATEUR COURT TENNIS SINGLES—Final Round.

C. S. Cutting, New York, defeated R. F. Cutting, New York, 6-4, 6-1, 6-4.

CALIFORNIA IS
AGAIN WINNER

Takes Measure of Leland Stanford Jr. University for Second Time in a Conference Game

CALIFORNIA-STANFORD BASEBALL Year and Winner Games
1892—Stanford 2-0
1893—Stanford 3-0
1894—Stanford 2-0
1895—Stanford 2-0
1896—Stanford 2-0
1897—Stanford 2-1
1898—Stanford 2-1
1899—Stanford 2-1
1900—Stanford 2-1
1901—Stanford 2-1
1902—Stanford 2-1
1903—Stanford 2-0
1904—Stanford 2-1
1905—Stanford 2-0
1906—Stanford 2-1
1907—Stanford 2-1
1908—Stanford 2-1
1909—Stanford 2-1
1910—Stanford 2-1
1911—Stanford 2-0
1912—Stanford 2-0
1913—Stanford 2-0
1914—Stanford 2-1
1915—Stanford 2-0
1916—Stanford 2-0
1917—Stanford 2-1
1918—Stanford 2-1
1919—Stanford 2-1
1920—Stanford 2-0
Totals—California 18, Stanford 10, tied 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PALO ALTO, California.—Winning a second baseball game from the Leland Stanford Junior University nine, the University of California team won the annual ball series between the two rival universities of this state. A 10 to 7 score stood against the Stanford club at the end of the play. The result of the first contest, which was played Tuesday, was 5 to 1, in favor of the Bears. Both games were played in the Pacific Coast Conference Baseball League.

Stanford was forced to use three pitchers in an effort to find someone who could strike out the California batters, on account of the inability of the Cardinal fielders to handle the easiest of flies. M. C. Henry '20, the first California pitcher, was knocked out of the box in the first inning. Russell Ellison '19, who relieved him, soon retired the side, but three Cardinal men had already crossed the home plate. But Stanford had a bigger blow-up when California brought in eight of their tallies during the fourth and fifth innings. Although the score summary fails to show any errors, technical errors of poor playing was in evidence throughout the whole time of play.

Irving Toomey '20, kept the Stanford men from stealing second base, while Douglas Bundy '21, was unable to play throughout the contest. The shadow of a Cardinal victory loomed in sight in the seventh, when the Stanford players made four runs. During the two remaining innings of the game they kept the opposing pitcher in tight positions. The summary:

R. H. E.
California 10 12 2
Stanford 7 2 2
Batteries—Draper, Newland, Briggs and Bundy for McHenry, Ellison and Toomey. Umpires—Burnside and Vanfleet.

CHICAGO COACH LEAVES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—H. O. Page, for 10 years a coach at the University of

Chicago, left here Sunday for Indianapolis, Indiana, where he will take up his duties as athletic director of Butler University. Maroon students presented Page and his family with a silver service set Saturday. Athletic Director A. A. Stagg is now in the east looking for a coach to replace Page. He coached football, basketball, and baseball teams, and it may take three men to fill his position.

PENN STATE ENDS
WRESTLING YEAR

Third Victory at Intercollegiates Gives Blue and White Supporters Reason for Satisfaction

STATE COLLEGE, Pennsylvania.—With their championship victory, the third in succession in the Intercollegiate Wrestling Association meet, the wrestlers of Pennsylvania State College crowned a most successful season at Philadelphia last week. University of Pennsylvania as well as Cornell, Lehigh, and Princeton universities had fallen before the Blue and White at various times during the season, and the only defeat met by Coach Lewis' men was at the hands of the United States Naval Academy squad.

The showing of the Penn State team in the intercollegiates was surprising in many ways. Two men, looked upon as almost certain winners, failed to gain the coveted crowns, while another, who was not figured upon in advance, came through with a title. A. E. Shirk '20, the 155-pound champion, was the surprise of the meet, and his victory over C. D. Mackay '21 of Cornell was a fitting reward for his hard work all season.

The defeat of C. E. Mowrer '21 in the preliminary round was a blow to Penn State enthusiasts, for the former 145-pound titleholder had been undefeated all season and was looked on as a sure point winner. The same was true of I. W. Brown '20 in the 175-pound class, who held the 158-pound title for two years.

Capt. Ralph Mills '21, the 145-pound champion, crowned a splendid wrestling career with a victory. During the present season '21, including the championships, he wrestled eight different men, won every bout on a fall, and with the exception of H. M. Simmons '20S of Yale, no man lasted more than six minutes with him. He is looked upon as the greatest wrestler that ever wore the Blue and White.

A summary of the season shows that Penn State won 30 bouts and lost 12 in dual meets. Mills, Mowrer and Brown each won six bouts, while Dettar won five and lost one. The other wins and losses came in the 115, 125, and heavyweight divisions, where Coach Lewis used quite a few men in an effort to get a strong combination.

Of the present team, Shirk '20, J. B. Garber '20, and Brown will be lost by graduation in June, while Mills may not return next year. James Black '20, who wrestled heavyweight early in the season, will also be graduated.

QUANTICO GETS
SHORT TRIALS

Competition for the United States Pistol and Rifle Teams Takes Place May 15-June 1

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—May 15 to June 1 is the date set for the holding of tryouts for the pistol and rifle shots who are to compose the teams which will represent the United States in these branches of sport in the Olympic games at Antwerp, Belgium, July 11 to 31 inclusive. Entries for these events are to close June 30. Seven entries are permitted from each country, with five starting.

The rifle range at the marine base at Quantico, Virginia, has been selected for the trials and the contestants who succeed in winning places on the teams will be placed in training as a team for about 10 days previous to the date for sailing. It is expected that the teams will leave this country about July 1.

No rifle or pistol shot is barred from the competition. The committee wants to send the best teams abroad. The United States won in 1912, and the idea is to keep on winning for an indefinite period.

The rifle tryouts will be at 200, 300 and 600 yards and at the same kind of targets as were used in the Olympic events in Stockholm in 1912. The firing will be: 200 yards, standing, slow fire, 10 shots; 200 yards, prone, slow fire, 10 shots; kneeling, slow fire, 10 shots; 300 yards, prone, slow fire, 10 shots; 300 yards, five shots prone and five shots kneeling, rapid fire in 20 minutes, starting with the gun loaded.

In the pistol tryouts the "L" target will be used and the course will be slow fire, consisting of 10 shots at 25 yards, 10 at 50 and 10 at 100 yards. Arrangements are yet to be made as to defraying the expenses of the shooters. It is estimated that the trip will cost about \$1000 a man.

HARVARD SWIMMERS ELECT
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—A. H. Brackett '22, of Boston, has been selected by the letter men on the Harvard University swimming team to lead the Crimson in this department next season. Brackett specializes in the sprints, and scored 66 points in meets held this winter.

TO MANAGE HARVARD 1923 NINE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—C. P. Fordyce '23 of Little Rock, Arkansas, has been appointed manager of the 1923 baseball team at Harvard University.

SIX LETTER MEN
FOR TRACK SQUAD

With a Large Part of Northwestern's Squad to Be Rebuilt, Coach Bachman Has Set Out to Grade His New Material

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office EVANSTON, Illinois.—With a nucleus of six former varsity emblem winners and one especially good sophomore, Coach C. W. Bachman is trying to round out from a field of 35 candidates a track team to represent Northwestern University in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association this year.

The Northwestern coach expects to be strong in the dashes, the mile run, and the high jumps. Their relay entries will be good, but considerable improvement is needed in the weight-throwing events.

The "N" winners of last year who are competing again are C. E. Spray '20, E. E. Linn '20, V. C. Gordon '20, L. C. DeSwaite '21, O. J. Borchers '21, and E. C. Poliak '21. Spray is a fast man in the dashes and good in the quarter-mile and the relays. Linn will be depended on largely in the high jump. Gordon is a sprinter and relay man. DeSwaite is the fastest man of the Purple one-milers and is also for the two-mile event. Borchers is an all-around man who will be seen in the high and low hurdles, the quarter-mile, the high jump, and the shot put. Poliak will enter the dashes.

In addition to Poliak, the Purple will probably be represented in the dashes by Strawn, Spray, Gordon, A. J. Stevenson '22, and Philip Adams '22. In the middle distances there will be G. H. Young '20, William Perries '22, Borchers, Armand Block '22, Spray, and Harry Smothers '22.

Dependence for honors in the one-mile run will be placed on DeSwaite, G. F. Knight '22, Block, I. W. Rudolph '22, and Smothers, while the same group with the exception of Block will have to win the Purple's points in the two-mile event. The hurdlers are Strawn, Borchers, Eugene Figus '22, and W. E. Davis '21. Spray, Gordon, Young, and Perries compose the tentative relay team.

Linn and Capt. Robert Strawn '22 will lead in all the jumping and pole-vaulting events. They will be supported in the high jump by Young, Borchers, Smothers and Figus, and in the pole vault by R. D. Townley '22, G. W. Inkster '22, Davis, R. P. Kirkpatrick '22, James Caldwell '22, and David Blanchard '22. In the shot put and other weight events there will be Elmer Watkins '20, R. B. Engle '22, P. R. Pattison '21, Townley, E. B. Wilson '22 and Borchers.

HADDOX IS MADE
OHIO TENNIS HEAD

Former Captain of the Buckeye Team Is Named to Be Coach This Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office COLUMBUS, Ohio.—C. Haddox '13 has been appointed coach of the Ohio State University tennis team for this spring. Haddox was captain of the Buckeye team in 1913. Later he was an instructor in modern languages at the university. He served during the war, returning to Ohio State this year as an instructor.

The Ohio State tennis team gives promise of being better than for the past few years. W. G. Wirthwein '20, for two years a regular, has been re-elected captain and will again be on hand. He will have some able assistants in the new men. Of those who have had previous experience, H. W. Hane '21 is the best, although there is a chance that he will spend his time with track instead of tennis. J. J. Hane '20 is also a fair court man.

V. J. Roehm '20, O. L. Ott '21 and A. I. Prestigiani '20 have all had varsity experience, but none have won a letter in the court game. In fact, it will probably be to the new men that the coach will look for regulars.

N. H. Carran '22, a freshman last spring and winner of the school championship, is a fast player, who relies more on his volleying ability and speed on the court than to fast strokes for his choices, should be a regular. Another new man who has had previous experience is F. C. Resler '22, former captain of the Otterbein University tennis team.

Frank Loehner '21 has played excellent tennis in intramural contests at Ohio State and will compete for the varsity team for the first time this spring. Previous to this year he has been on the baseball squad. E. A. Schreiber '22 and C. J. Wirthwein '21 are two other possibilities, but neither is likely to play regularly.

TENNIS POPULAR
SPORT AT INDIANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office BLOOMINGTON, Indiana.—With the election of F. E. Bastian '21, as captain of this year's tennis team, great interest is already being manifested in Indiana University's prospect in this sport. Among the players in the university who have made themselves known in meets are Bastian, W. T. Plogsther '20, R. R. Kelso '21, R. E. Esarey '22, and M. B. DeMarcus '21. Bastian and Plogsther were runners-up in the doubles at the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association tournament held at Chicago last

spring, and Bastian was runner-up in the singles on the same meet. Outside his university playing Bastian has won renown in various matches. Last summer he captured honors as champion in a tri-state tourney in which Indiana, Ohio and Illinois amateur stars were participants. Crimson followers look to Bastian and Plogsther to win both the singles and doubles in the Conference meet this season.

A university tournament will be held April 12, open to all who desire to enter. The university title has always been the object of keen competition. The schedule for the varsity tennis team is as follows:

April 12—University tournament at Indiana; 21—Indianapolis Tennis Club at Indianapolis.
May 1—Wabash College at Wabash; 8—Purdue University at Indianapolis; 17, 18, 19—State Intercollegiate Meet at Indianapolis; 22—Purdue University at Indiana; 27, 28, 29—Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association tournament at Chicago.
June 4—University of Michigan at Michigan.

KANSAS STATE IN
VICTORY AND TIE

Meets Oklahoma Nine on Two Consecutive Days, the Second Game Going 13 Innings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NORMAN, Oklahoma.—University of Oklahoma, after losing the first of two games played here with Kansas State Agricultural College in the Missouri Valley Conference championship by a one-sided 7 to 1 score, displayed unexpected form in the second contest and held the visitors to a 3 to 3 tie in 13 innings. The Aggies came here directly from Stillwater, Oklahoma, where they had defeated Oklahoma Agricultural College 9 to 0, and opened the Conference season apparently well fortified with batting and pitching strength. The Oklahomans were weak on the offense, while the fielding of both teams left much to be desired.

Poor fielding, the weakness of pitcher R. L. Bosworth '22, and inability of the Sooners to hit pitcher Merton Otto '21, cost Oklahoma the first game, which was played here Friday afternoon. The score was 7 to 1. Bosworth started badly by walking two men in the first inning. Mershon then hit for three bases and Dickerson singled, scoring three runs. Thereafter Bosworth was steady, but received erratic support, while singles by Kirchner and Talbot contributed to Oklahoma's only score. The summary:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 R H E
Kansas State 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3—7 9 1
Oklahoma 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 4 5
Batteries—Kirchner and Gault for Kansas State; Bosworth and Gentry for Oklahoma. Umpire—R. Falk.

In what was largely a pitcher's duel between Capt. L. A. Magrath '20 and A. R. Davis '22, Oklahoma and Kansas State played to a 3 to 3 tie in 13 innings here Saturday. Magrath of the Aggies struck out 14, but was not so effective as Davis.

The principal scoring for the Aggies came when Davis walked the first two men up in the fifth and then filled the bases with none out. All the Oklahoma scoring was helped by errors. A. P. Briscoe '21, Sooner captain, made the first Oklahoma run by stealing third and taking a daring advantage of Magrath's error. Briscoe starred in hitting by getting two singles and a double. The game was called to permit the visitors to catch a train. The summary:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 R H E
Oklahoma 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 6 6
Oklahoma 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—3 7 4

Batteries—Magrath and Burton for Kansas State; Davis and Gentry for Oklahoma. Umpire—Salisbury.

FORE RIVER WINS
IN SEMI-FINALS

Qualifies for National Challenge Cup Soccer Football Final by Defeating Robins Drydock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—The Fore River Football Club qualified for the final round of the National Challenge Cup soccer football championship of the United States, Saturday, by defeating the Robins Drydock Football Club in the semi-final round by a score of 2 to 1. This gives them the eastern championship and the right to play the western champions for the country's title.

The game was a most interesting one and was hard fought during the entire 90 minutes of play. Robins secured a one-goal lead in the first half and when the teams took the intermission, the Robins looked like sure winners. The second half, however, saw Fore River putting up a brilliant kind of football with the result that they not only tied the game, but put over the goal which gave them the victory near the end of time. Farquhar, outside star, for Fore River was the individual star of the game, his playing being some of the best ever seen in one of these competitions. The summary:

FORE RIVER ROBINS
Kershaw, G. 1
Daley, I. 1
Underwood, S. 1
Parks, I. 1
Farquhar, G. 1
Black, I. 1
Greene, C. 1
Lawson, R. 1
Littlejohn, I. 1
Parkinson, R. 1
Lambie, G. 1
Score—Fore River Football Club 2, Robins Drydock Football Club 1. Goals—Underwood, Kershaw for Fore River; Ratigan for Robins. Referee—Schofield. Linesmen—Dawson, Fall River, Pemberton, Pawtucket. Time—Two 45m. periods.

ILLINOIS WINS
TITLE ON MAT

Wide Margin Separates the Illinois From the Second Place Team in the Conference Meet—Chicago Takes Gymnastic Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHAMPAIGN, Illinois.—The University of Illinois wrestling team scored first place in the Western Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association meet held here Saturday night. The Illinois wrestlers won a total of 24 points. Second place was won by the University of Nebraska with 16 points, and Indiana University followed with 14 points. Capt. H. A. Whitson '20 and H. L. Hoffman '20 were the only Illinois men to take firsts, but V. A. Flostrom '22, V. T. Jensen '21, and P. H. Esslinger '22 each won a second place. Nebraska took two firsts, H. P. Troendly '20 winning the 125-pound match and Smith the 145-pound match.

The heavyweight match was the fastest and most closely contested of all. Whitson and C. E. Wiley '20 of Indiana wrestled to a draw in the first period, neither having much of an advantage. Whitson had an advantage in the second period and won the decision. There were no falls in any of the matches, all of the scores being made on decision. The summary:

125-Pound Class—O. K. Zeigler, Purdue, defeated V. A. Flostrom, Illinois, two out of three decisions. C. C. Votopka '21, Nebraska, third.
145-Pound Class—H. P. Troendly, Nebraska, defeated F. V. Terrell, Indiana, two out of three decisions. C. G. Culver, Wisconsin, third.
165-Pound Class—J. I. Moore, Indiana, defeated V. T. Jensen, Illinois, two out of three decisions. L. E. Jensen, Iowa, third.
185-Pound Class—Smith, Nebraska, defeated P. H. Esslinger, Illinois, by decision. E. Hathaway, Northwestern, third.
175-Pound Class—H. L. Hoffman, Illinois, defeated H. J. Weeks, Wisconsin, two out of three decisions. Pickwell, Nebraska, third.

Over 175 Pounds—H. A. Whitson, Illinois, defeated C. E. Wiley, Indiana, two out of three decisions. Hoyt, Nebraska, third.

University of Chicago won first place in the gymnastic meet, scoring a total of 110 1/2 points. Their nearest rival was the University of Wisconsin, which took second with 96 1/2 points. Chicago was represented by a large, well-trained team, and showed excellent gymnastic form. The summary:

LABOR CONVENTION
HELD IN ONTARIO

LONDON, Ontario.—Several Labor members of the Ontario Legislature and delegations from almost every section of the Province were in attendance at the annual convention of the Independent Labor Party which has just been concluded in this city. The Hon. Walter Rollo, Minister of Labor in the Drury Cabinet, presided at the sessions.

Although the Labor Party is now allied for political purposes with the farmer party in Ontario, the coalition may not last long, according to many of the prominent speakers at the convention. The support of soldiers in the cause of Labor was highly prized, however, and the Independent Labor Party will seek a permanent alliance with the soldier party in the Province.

One of the few resolutions voted down by the convention was one to make voting compulsory in provincial elections. A resolution favoring increased gratuity to returned soldiers, the money to be raised by capital levy, passed unanimously. The convention passed a resolution expressing sympathy with the convicted strike leaders at Winnipeg.

A. T. Sweeney of Sudbury, defeated candidate in the last provincial election, supported a resolution calling for the development of waterpower in New Ontario without requiring municipalities to guarantee the cost of development, declaring to the convention that hydro power in the north was an immediate necessity for smelters and prospectors who are now being "gobbled up" by the big interests. The resolution carried.

A number of resolutions affecting marine traffic were passed at the instigation of the Port Arthur Independent Labor Party.

The convention called for provincial and federal encouragement to co-operative societies, condemning the wholesalers who boycott co-operatives, and urging education to bring about the "co-operative commonwealth." Approval was expressed of the Drury government's effort to abolish patronage, an election amendment permitting sailors to vote in advance of the regular date, and a proposed graduated income tax, heavy succession duties, and the development of the natural resources for the common good. A protest was made regarding the continuance of the Immigration Act which permits deportation without a trial. The convention approved taking action to press the claims of the workers for adequate housing.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER
DEEPENING FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—At a meeting of the council of the Montreal Board of Trade, the harbor and navigation committee submitted its report on the request of the international joint commission for the views of the board as to the desirability or otherwise of the suggested deep waterway and the advantages of combining power development with the improvement of navigation on the upper St. Lawrence. The report, which was unanimously adopted, was as follows: "That the canalization of the St. Lawrence waterway is both desirable and inevitable, and that this important work should be undertaken by the government as soon as the finances of the country justify the necessarily heavy expenditures it will involve.

"That in view of the water power which said canalization works will render available and the need of such power for the further development of our manufacturing industries, it is most necessary that any scheme of deepening the St. Lawrence waterway should include provision for power production and that said power should not be allowed to pass into private hands, but be entirely under governmental control.

"That as ocean vessels cannot be profitably employed on inland waters and as lake vessels are unsuited for ocean travel, it is necessary that the latter shall be enabled to reach the port so as to avoid transfer of their cargo to smaller craft, and therefore that the inland waterways should be all of sufficient depth to permit of the largest lake vessel to reach Montreal."

GOVERNMENT CONTROL URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—Addressing the Chamber of Commerce in this city, J. E. Armstrong, member of the federal House of Commons, explained plans to put the steamship companies of the Great Lakes under control of the government, with the Canadian railway board or some such commission as a governing body. He declared that the steamship companies of the lakes were making millions of dollars out of shippers in freight rates, while the people continue to provide improvements for their benefit, deepening harbors, building piers, and improving waterways. If the people do not control shipping now, he pointed out, it would be harder later on to get control, when ocean shipping will be using the deepened waterways of the lakes.

COST OF SIBERIAN EXPEDITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The cost of the Canadian military expedition to Siberia was \$2,825,969, the number of officers and men who accompanied it being 4214. Of these 72 were discharged in Siberia; 33 imperial instructors remained in Siberia and 26 remained with the British Military Mission. It was stated that the force did not leave the Vladivostok district. The cost of supplies and ammunition (except the initial issue of personal equipment and clothing for the Canadian personnel) was borne by the Imperial Government, which assumed responsibility for same upon shipment.

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Classified Advertisements
LEGAL NOTICE

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
In Department of Public Utilities
Boston, April 5, 1920.

On the petition of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for approval of a contract with the New England Fuel and Transportation Company for the purchase of gas, the Commission of the Department of Public Utilities will give a public hearing to all parties interested at its office, Room 100, State House, Boston, on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of April current, at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon.

And the petition is required to give notice of said hearing by serving a copy hereof upon the Mayor of the City of Boston and the respective chairmen of the selectmen of the towns of Milton and Brookline fourteen days at least prior to the time of said hearing, and by publication hereof in the "Boston Herald," the "Boston Post," the "Boston Transcript," the "Boston Globe," the "Boston American," the "Boston Traveler," the "Christian Science Monitor," and the "Boston Evening Record," in each of said papers twice each week for two successive weeks prior to the time of said hearing.

By order of the Commission,
(Signed) ALAN BROOKS,
Assistant Secretary.

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NEW RAILWAY FOR QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—It is announced by the Quebec Central Railway that the contract for the construction of an eight-mile branch line to permit the system to cross the Quebec bridge and run into the city has just been awarded. Work will be started at once. The branch line will run from Scott's Junction to St. Isidore, where the Quebec Central will connect with the Canadian National Railways system. It is expected that the branch line will be completed by next autumn.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

TWO MEN

John Marin and Walt Kuhn

At the Private View of the Painter-Gravers of America I had a rebuff. This has happened so often that I accept such rebuffs with equanimity. What was the rebuff? O, merely that I took a friend up to something I admired very much to find that he did not share my enthusiasm. I should have learned by experience. People do not like to have esthetic preferences forced upon them. My friend's lukewarmness increased my admiration for this lithograph of my choice which was Adolph A. Dehn's "Mothers of the Revolution." It is bold in treatment, Greek in its sense of inevitableness, mysterious and majestic.

My companion and I had quite a pleasant row over it which continued because presently he conveyed me to something that he highly admired, but which did not please me. Such esthetic disputes are welcome. They are evidences of interest and mental activity. Moreover, we may both be right, for each individual seeks the esthetic stimulus that he needs. On one point we heartily agreed. The Painter-Gravers exhibitions are splendid hunting grounds for the Artman or Artwoman of moderate means. Here are small pictures within reach of everybody, and when the Painter-Gravers have their own House and Guild Shop, the graphic arts should take their due and honored place.

My mind dwelt that evening on the Private View on small pictures—lyrics, as opposed to large pictures—epics. I discovered, too, that I am not singular in liking to hymn my appreciations. Two artists with whom I discussed were dithyrambic about two artists whose works New York had the pleasure of seeing (it wanted to do so) during that week. One was John Marin, who had an exhibition at the Daniel Gallery (home of les Jeunes); the other was Walt Kuhn, who was showing paintings at the de Zayas establishment, which is, I suppose, the newest and nicest (very austere and artistically almost too perfect) gallery in America. I listened gladly to the praises of Marin and Kuhn because I adore enthusiasm, when it comes from fellow-artists, and because, unlike Pooh-Bah, I was not born sneering.

Next day I visited the Daniel Gallery and quite satisfied myself of the importance of John Marin. He is pure artist. There is nothing of the painter, the mere maker of pictures in his composition. He paints as a bird sings, because he likes to sing, not for listeners, for himself. He is in the tradition of Turner, the Turner of the "delight drawings," not of the huge, competitive canvases; and of Brabazon, the Sussex squire, who painted water colors all his life for the love of doing them, and who, at three score years and ten, was "discovered," became famous, and was acclaimed as the best water color painter England has had since Turner. I should like to see an exhibition containing 10 of Turner's best water colors, 10 Brabazon's, 10 Winslow Homers, 10 Sargent's, 10 Dodge Macknight's, and 10 John Marins. That would be an exhibition of pure art, insight, impulse and love of beauty for beauty's own sake.

I think it will be agreed that John Marin has added much of his own to the potentialities of water color. The popular word in art today is the word Abstract: Marin has pushed some of his color impressions into a region so abstract that the Man in the Street shakes his head and says: "They're beyond me"; but to the Connoisseur they are delightful beyond words. I do not say that the Connoisseur does not like other and very divergent pictures as well; but these Marin abstract color impressions give him the joy that Sherry in his most ethereal passages passes on. They promote the rush of joy one has when suddenly the lark's song breaks out above a sun-flickered English meadow, or the joy one feels at odd times, in strange places, at hearing, as if they have suddenly become new, the words of Jesus.

But Marin is no pedant in etherealism. The 50 water colors he exposed at the Daniel Gallery may be taken as representing his work for the past 10 years and as showing his passage—how shall I express it?—say, from sense to inspiration, the path Turner trod, the path all true artists tread who rely upon nature, not upon the work of other men, for their inspiration. Nature, in her wonderful and inexhaustible beauty, must lead the true artist deeper and deeper, and higher and higher into abstract realms; as he watches and learns more and more he loses form in color, he desires to suggest rather than to represent, he approaches with bared head, and brooding joy, the ethereal substance of nature. Marin's "Mountain Forms No. VI," and his "Sea-Blue Effect" are plain to anybody, the forms are recognizable; but these are but the steps that lead him to the magnificent "Sunburst" and the abstract loveliness of "A Sea-Effect, Deer Island, Maine."

I admit that what interests me especially in Marin is that he has the courage and the integrity to confine himself to explorations in water color, which is manifestly the work to which he is called: he has kept to that way, he has fostered his particular talent and has not allowed himself to be tempted to produce mere pictures because there is a better market for mere pictures. Fashions, schools have not drawn him from his own path. In his own way he is as characteristically racial in vision and subject, as were Twachtman and Winslow Homer. Of French extraction his family have been settled in America for some 200 years. Born in New Jersey, he studied at the Pennsylvania Academy, and worked awhile in Paris, but his real and only master is na-

ture. She is his strength and dictator, as she was Turner's in the latter part of his life, and Brabazon's always.

John Marin has freed himself: he has cast off the swatches of representation, and the pull of precedent and academic teaching. Walt Kuhn has not yet quite freed himself, but he has breathed freedom into his painting impressions of Life Among the Indians, actual or imagined. He is a decorator, his color sings, his subjects are subordinated to the rhythm, and the movement and color that they suggest to him. "Entirely Surrounded by Indians" causes the spectator no anxiety as to the safety of the palefaces. I am no more disturbed by their danger than I am by the woes of the heroines in the Russian Ballet. This picture and the others are decorations, charming decorations, and if this were an artistic nation, which of course it is not, town halls would be fighting for Walt Kuhn's decorations, and ladies would be anxiously longing for a Marin water color as a basis upon which to decorate their boudoirs.

The pioneers, and these two men are pioneers, have not only to break the path, but they must also pay for the breaking of it. A few years, a quarter, a half of a century, and such pioneers are admired and honored, and chosen by the Colony Club of New York to give distinction to an exhibition. There, the other day, in a beautiful room, beautifully decorated, was Gauguin—his incomparable "Maria Orona"; Cézanne—his magical "Still Life"; Degas—his lovely blue reclining figure; Seurat—his witty "In the Park."

And I have no doubt that 50 years hence the Colony Club of that day will be showing a group of Walt Kuhn's rhythmic adventures among Indians, and a group of John Marin's conversations with the abstract. Meanwhile these pioneers, these two men and others, must placate the Present which is not easy. The 1 per cent is enthusiastic, the 99 per cent is indifferent. Q. R.

SPRING SHOWS IN LONDON GALLERIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—British and foreign artists are represented by a carefully selected collection of paintings and drawings at the Goupil gallery. Walter Sickert, William Nicholson and James Pryde have most of the wall space. It is interesting to compare the four still life paintings by Nicholson with the two by Sickert. In the first we have bowls, books, beads, shoes, mice and tins, rendered with a precise attention to texture and formal arrangement; in the second mushrooms, glasses, knives, cheese, and glass cover, looked at with an insistence on form, and painted with little regard to texture.

In Nicholson's work there is a curious "old world" feeling, the painting is suave and, however accidental the arrangements are intended to look, they betray a care in their placing. In Sickert's work there is a fresh "modern" feeling, the painting is crisp, and the arrangements strike one as being quite accidental. Nicholson obtains his form by shadow gradation and the use of quiet grays which gives his compositions such charm, while Sickert gets his form by juxtaposition of color laid on with a daring unerring precision which gives it a spontaneity this painter has taught us to expect from him.

Both men are represented by landscapes, too, the Nicholson's perhaps less interesting than the Sickert's. In "La Rue Aquado, Dieppe" Sickert is lighter in key than usual and has happily hit off that sun-shiny and breezy effect we know so well at seaside resorts. James Pryde is represented by a canvas of great majesty. It is impossible to say exactly what it is in this man's work which so holds one. Its generosity is but to be expected from him, as he is known, to so many of us. Its bigness and space contradicts an oft made remark that big men are attracted by little things and little men by big ones.

There are some Conder fan designs in the same room and they really do seem a little feeble, with their eighteenth century powder and puff atmosphere amongst so much work which is really virile. Courbet's "A Stream at Fontainebleau" is a quiet dark characteristic painting with the lavish treatment of foliage so familiar with him. "Knazeborough," by Steer, is a good example of landscape painting in the best tradition of the early English school, and shows masterly handling in a quiet poetic mood.

In these days when dash and brilliance is cast about us, it is with relief that we turn to such work as Mr. Joseph Southall's in an exhibition at the Little Art Rooms, Adelphi. Here we see the quiet conscientious work of a man, imbued with intense poetic feeling. Mr. Southall's work is best known in Birmingham, where most of his work has been done. It is for this reason that one is disappointed not to have seen in the present exhibition larger works of his.

He is one of the leaders in preserving the tradition of painting in tempera, and is a direct descendant from Fra Angelico and the Siennese School. The drawings in the present exhibition show a beautiful feeling for variety of form in drapery and the exquisite little landscapes, delicate in design and pale fast coloring, carry on the tradition of landscape painting as practised by the early masters for backgrounds to their figure subjects.

In the engravings of copper, "Justice" and "Fortune," Mr. Southall does not seem at ease. While thinking of the tight work of the early Italians in this medium, these two engravings which so nearly approach it, seem awkward.

THE ENGLISH WOODCUT REVIVAL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The woodcut has a range of charm distinct and peculiar to itself, and in its use there is no limit to the scope of expression. Invented almost at the birth of printing, it has had many fine periods in England and on the Con-



A woodcut by Rupert Lee

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tinents. The schools of Holbein and Dürer, and Venice produced some magnificent work, and in the sixties in England was witnessed a fine strong revival of the craft. Another revival of this delightful craft is happening today in England, as it is in America, and is attracting the skill of a great number of artists.

We today have a free choice of subject than those of the time of Holbein, because of the use of the graver and scoper. The use of these tools brought to such perfection by the Bewicks, Swain, and the Dalziels, strictly speaking produced wood engraving, and the worker uses a block of hard wood, such as box, cut across the grain; whereas the old people cut their blocks the way of the grain, mostly pearwood, with knives, gouges, or chisels. We apply the term "woodcut" indiscriminately to these two methods. The woodcut of old depended upon the luminous contrast of black and white for its beauty, while in modern work the value is of the white line against black relief.

In all woodcutting, the essential difference from metal engraving is that the black line is always in relief on the block. The wood engraver is not necessarily limited to black and white. He may produce, by superimposing one block upon another, results as full in color range as the well-known Japanese prints and also many tones of gray by the same methods. All these methods are in use in the English revival today. Wood engraving is popularly considered to be an antiquated method of reproduction. This is very largely due to the hunt by collectors for the periodicals of the sixties and seventies, such as Leisure Hour, Once a Week, Fun, etc., the which blocks made by Swain, Linton, and the Dalziels after drawings by Millais, Sandys, Houghton, Keene, and Doyle. In this case, of course, the material meant nothing to the artist. But today, such men as Shapton, Ricketts, Sturge Moore, Brangwyn, and Sidney Lee do not consider the actual woodcutting beneath their accomplishment, and so, many are the beautiful books we have illustrated by these men.

Apart from these perhaps precious productions, wood engraving has ceased to be used for reproduction purposes—except in the catalogues of the big stores. In these little pictures of brushes, cooked hams, vacuum cleaners, and boot polishes we have the last survivals of a once flourishing commercial art. Steadily the camera is ousting even this, although an electrolyte made from a woodcut is sharper and lasts longer. It is perhaps due to Shannon and Ricketts that the modern revival took place, and they have brought a personal sensitivity to bear upon what had been regarded as a mere means of repro-



Sheep by John Nash

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duction. They started a periodical called The Dial, which, like most of its kind, was short-lived, but upon this followed closely the foundation of the Vale Press, which produced so many distinguished and beautiful books, when English illustration was so poor. Mr. Ricketts, influenced by fifteenth century Venetian woodcuts, made his fine series of "The Parables of Our Lord" and "Cupid and Psyche."

With Sturge Moore, we have quite



A woodcut by John Nash

a different aspect to woodcutting. He does not aim at pure line expression. From the masses of blacks and grays, contrasting whites are employed to convey dramatic effects. But we have little use here, alas! for such fine treatment of the illustration of our books and so it is from his bookplates that his work is best known.

Belonging to the period of the Vale Press revival is the art of Lucien Pissarro. His work is of exquisite grace and naïveté of expression. Some of his woodcuts were shown in the Monarro group exhibition at the Goupil exhibition. One of the most gifted of the moderns is Gwendolen Ravera. The very spirit of the wood is in all she does. Sincerity, dignity, and pleasing choice of subject and its harmony in handling are her qualities. No subtlety of nature is too difficult for her to express, and with simple means she can convey the tender waning glow of a winter's day and the depth of water reflecting trees and sheep. A cut of hers called



Two cats by John Nash

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"Clerk Saunders's Ghost" possesses all the very best of the tradition of the art.

J. D. Batten and F. Morley Fletcher were the two pioneers of English color woodcutting, but it has been left to others to bring it away from its obvious source of inspiration—the Japanese—such men, for instance, as William Giles, Robert Gibbings, and John E. Platt.

All this work is to be found only where money is of little consequence, the precious poetry book or the portfolios of the collectors, and very interesting and delightful is the hobby of collecting woodcuts. But it is in the jam label and the small advertisement that the manufacturer has an opportunity. In any case the labels are mostly made from wood blocks. Why not, then, instead of reproducing feeble designs unsuitable for the craft, employ men to cut the blocks who are artists as well as craftsmen.

One of the men who combine to a fine degree the artist and the craftsman is Rupert Lee. Anyone who sees his design for the Sun Life Assurance Company's mark, must see in his treatment of line a freedom and spontaneity, an individual expression, which is uncommon in such places. It is a fault in us that we too often consider these things of no significance, and when once we see work such as Rupert Lee's employed in this way, we heartily desire more. Men such as he are doing much to raise to a high standard the objects of our everyday use, and when they possess, as he does, a delightful mind, whimsical, versatile, with a deep strain, then we have given to us in commonplace things that which is precious.

PAINTER-GRAVERS, ROBERTS, AND CUCUEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The annual (fourth) exhibition of the Painter-Gravers, now an important routine event of the season, is appropriately installed at the Anderson galleries. As a whole, it tends to confirm the growing conviction that a bright era is dawning for the American print, made in America by American artists. In fact, the cherished project of a "House of the Painter-Gravers of America," with a guild shop for the sale and supervised distribution of the members' works, is already taking definite form.

The present show has some 200 prints, by 42 artists—of whom about a dozen are non-members invited to join in the display. Etchers and dry-pointers, far from claiming the lions' share of attention, are rivaled if not outclassed in novelty by the lithographers and woodblock engravers. Nor is it the groups and individual exhibits of well-known names that are invariably centres of attraction—though such distinguished contributions as Joseph Pennell's Niagara "Rainbows" and "Athens," Albert Stern's "Earth," and George Bellows' two tennis tournament idylls, reminiscent of summer days at the Newport Casino, are invaluable for the authority and interest they impart to the whole affair.

Lester G. Hornby's spirited "Marne Advance at Vaux," Anne Goldthwaite's lovely "Little Girl" and Alabama outdoor etchings, Earl Hoot's Whistlerian street scenes of old New York, and William Auerbach Levy's fine portrait heads and character types, all are strictly in the quality of the etching medium. Moreover, these artists have mostly kept in mind Whistler's wise injunction, to the effect that the big plate, in etching, is an egregious error.

A good many such errors, all around, serve to impress the lesson. Even Eugene Higgins, with all his sober decorative richness, seems to be working under the delusion that he has a canvas and not a metal plate before him, and that his needle is a



A woodcut by John Nash

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paint-brush. Childe Hassam, with his versatile eclecticism, does not fall so scrupulously "play the game" of painter etching. You can see, in his "Greek Dancer" and "Evening Light," how well he remembers Zorn, though an occasional stat-like extension in his otherwise gracious nude figures is peculiarly his own. John Sloan and J. André Smith help to keep alive the genre tradition in etching, while Miss Peggy Bacon puts piquant humor in a prodigiously clever drypoint, "Dance at the League."

Returning to the lithographs, it is essential to note and welcome the coming of such a man as Kerr Eby. He is a young soldier-artist, and he has the unmistakable army gait. One is immediately impressed with the Raffet-like quality of "The Night March," "Struck," and "Where Do We Go?" Eby, by the way, has a stirring one-man show at Keppel's apropos of which Walter Jack Duncan, a war comrade in the Engineer Corps, American Expeditionary Force, makes this bluff martial comment: "The important question of American art in the Great War having been fully met by the critics in battle formation and forthwith vanquished, it may prove a matter of no little concern to these gentlemen to discover that the mere handful of artists they lately mistook for the entire army and grievously slew, were but a beggarly advance guard who fought not alone, but backed by considerable reserves. How many worthies these will muster remains to be seen. . . . In America, among the first to come up is Kerr Eby; and, well armed as he is, I venture to predict he will give a good account of himself."

On the Sands of Annisquam

It must be always fair weather, with halcyon-sky and sea, along that delectable shore where Elizabeth Wentworth Roberts finds inspiration for her luminous, aerial "Figures on the Sands," a group of which unique paintings temporarily occupies a gallery at Knoeders. The real place is understood to be Annisquam Beach, off Gloucester way; but the other artists who frequent that locality—and they are not a few—while they "later" almost every conceivable aspect of the old port and its environs, have never brought away any pictures resembling these. Doubtless they are visionaries—mere materialist dreamers—while Miss Roberts is a rarefied realist with a technique of her own.

High horizon lines and vast stretches of wet and glistening sand, sometimes spangled with scarlet and purple splashes of drift and sea-bloom, sometimes reflecting sky and space with the pearly iridescence of the inner concave of a shell—these are in Miss Roberts' paintings, which are all of the same dimensions and carry the one general title in common. The "Figures" are those of people, especially children, garbed in mauve

and rose and orange, in pale apple-green and royal purple, spotted sparingly, craftily, over the spacious perspective, with summary brushwork and blobby pigment, yet with an exquisite sense of distance and color values. This delicate trick makes the whole scene "go back," in an atmospheric effect of limitless depths, almost invariably. We say "almost," because No. 13 is not so successful because of a projecting strip of headland falsely placed on what ought to be the far skyline, so that the whole composition looks top-heavy, as if the background plane were tumbling forward over the spectator's head. It shows how careful you have got to be, in handling oil pigment with such airy-fairly lightness of touch as Miss Roberts does.

Why not, then, do these things in aquarelle, which was Turner's most effective medium for such subjects, and in which our modern John Marin conjures his magical evocations? The answer is, that water color lacks the foundation strength and body required for pictures of these dimensions (approximately 38"x24"). This is twice as large as Marin's average, and three times as large as some of the famous Turner aquarelles. Meanwhile, Miss Roberts has brought her oils to the 4th degree of tenuosity, and contrives to put some of the essence of summer days by the seashore in painted idylls that hold lingering and lasting delight.

Lacustrines by Cucuel

Bright, modish-looking plein-air pictures, in the best Paris salon style of an American artist of French parentage who was born in San Francisco but whose residence, training and reputation are all European, make a distinguished and attractive display at the Howard Young galleries. The present canvases are nearly all figure pieces in summer mood, with crisp sunlight effects, and scenic backgrounds of Lake Geneva and the Engadine Alps. One, "The Summerhouse," has subtleties of modulated light and clear shade on an open-air breakfast table that make it a veritable artists' picture, in distinction, though not invidious—from the others, which are of a sort much in vogue as color plates for the art magazines. At the same time they are very much more than mere illustrations, though probably Mr. Cucuel would not object to that term as applied to his work. For, like Forain, Steinlen, Lepere, and others of the elect, he laid the foundation of his career with black-and-white semi-journalistic work for papers like "L'Illustration," and the illustrated London News. His painting, as an associate of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, suggests influence of Gerome, Benjamin Constant and Jean Paul Laurens, brought to date.

THE PEAK OF BOSTON'S SEASON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The annual peak of the local season has been reached in three shows, the combined exhibition of local artists under the auspices of the Copley Society, and the Dodge Macknight and Charles H. Davis showings at Doll & Richards. In the local exhibition every effort for comprehensive representation was made and several hundred canvases were hung. The result was most disappointing. An unexpected number of people revealing a knack for painting there was, and a wide variety in subject matter, so that the reason for the failure of the show as a whole was not immediately obvious. But a mediocre school picture, painted some 15 or 20 years ago, blended so successfully with the rest that it gave the key to the situation. Boston artists, with few exceptions—and it is doubtless true of other cities—have never risen out of the art school stage of mind. A dabbling in technique, an interest in painting for itself rather than any sincere urge for expression, a convenient arrangement of life and

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nature to suit the canvas, an insensibility to fresh currents of thought, this is at once its characteristic and its condemnation. Life on marionette strings does not make for art.

One of the great modern water colorists is Dodge Macknight, and his blue-shadowed, purple-wooded snow scenes and vermillion foliaged autumn sand dunes bring again all the high pitch of color and apparently careless yet masterly synthetic sweep of the brush that spells joy and lasting delight. But this year a new subject, Canadian lakes, falls, for his expanse of blue water lack liquidity, depth, and ponderability. What a warning to hasty students if a master finds a summer too short a time for the study of new material!

For satisfaction unbounded and unalloyed one turns to the paintings of Charles H. Davis, one of the finest landscape painters today. In them one finds the thoughtful study and emotional experience of a lifetime registered by an eloquent hand—work mature, deep in import, boundlessly rich in all that it has to give. Such is art.

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THE HOME FORUM

Rural Dialect

"In my youth," Thomas Wentworth Higginson writes in "Other Days and Ways in Boston and Cambridge," "the only public conveyance between Boston and Cambridge was Morse's hourly stage. The driver was a big, burly, red-faced man and the fare was twenty-five cents each way. We drove through the then open region, past Dana Hill, to the 'Port,' where we sometimes had to encounter, even on the stage-box, the open irreverence of the 'Port chucks,' a phrase applied to the boys of that locality, who kept up an antagonism now apparently extinct. Somehow, I do not know why, the Port delegation seemed to be larger and more pugnacious than the sons of college professors and college stewards. As we left the village of Old Cambridge, there were but few houses along the open road, until we came to the village at the Port. Leaving that behind us, we drove over more open roads, crossed the river by the old West Boston bridge, and came to the more thickly settled town of Boston.

"But many people, in those days, walked back and forth, in spite of the celebrated Cambridge mud, which, I regret to say, still lingers in my native town. At the time of Charles Dickens' first visit to the States in 1842, one of my boyish playmates, reporting a walk he had taken in Cambridge, said, 'the soil clung to me . . . However, it was very common for Boston and Cambridge ladies to walk back and forth to visit their friends and do their shopping. My mother often walked in and out of town. Indeed, from the shopping center, then located on Washington street, it was not too long a walk to Cambridge village or what is now called Harvard Square.

"It was in the forties that I sometimes attended evening lectures in Boston. The walk between the two towns was to my boyish notions delightful, though it was a plunge into darkness. Here and there, in the distance, sputtered a dim oil lamp. But there was much more craft on the river, and I can remember being hailed, when crossing the bridge, and offered money to pilot a coasting schooner to Watertown. My old friend and schoolmate, James Russell Lowell, sometimes walked out with me from these lectures. On one of these walks with Lowell, I remember that we saw two men leaning over the bridge watching, what was not uncommon in those days, two seals playing in the water. As we approached we heard one of the men say to the other,

"Wal, now, do you 'spose them critters are comen up this way! Be they, or be they?"

"Wal, said the other, 'I dunno's they be, and I dunno as they be!'"

"As they walked on, we speculated on the peculiarities of the New England rural dialect."

The Reward of a Prophet

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY people at one time or another come into contact with the phenomenon called greatness. There are probably few in certain walks of life who cannot point to some famous or distinguished man whom they have known at an early stage of his career—possibly at the very beginning. However pleasing or exhilarating the recollection may be it is very often marred by the thought—"If only I had known!" But at the time the future greatness of the friend, or playfellow, or acquaintance was hidden from most. If not all of those who knew him. It was there all the time, however—the hero has not grown any greater than he was—the greatness was in him as a boy, as a youth, as an unknown young man, and was discernible to those who had the necessary insight. To such the pleasure of a remembered acquaintanceship is unalloyed. "I always knew he would make his mark," they are able to declare, as they survey the past; and possibly the great man, as he warmly greets his early friend—still, it may be, in humble circumstances—is able to assure him, in all sincerity, that he owes not a little of his success to the encouragement imparted by the one who believed in him and his future.

Conversely, it is hardly necessary to paint the chagrin of the man who not merely failed to perceive greatness when it sojourned in his vicinity, but was stirred to bitterness and opposition. But both discerning friendship and purblind hostility are exceptional mental attitudes. The general tendency is one towards mere tolerance or indifference.

That similar experiences befall those who enlist in Truth's army, and are sent out as messengers from God is set forth very clearly by Christ Jesus in his striking address to the disciples as reported in the tenth chapter of Matthew's gospel. This chapter opens with the memorable commission given by the Master to his students, when "he gave them power against unclean spirits, to cast them out, and to heal all manner of sickness and all manner of disease." He warns them plainly that the task on which they are setting out is not easy, or even safe, saying "ye shall be hated of all men for my name's sake; but he that endureth to the end shall be saved." The message of Truth will not be universally rejected, however. The messenger will find a welcome, or at least a reception, from some at least, and great is the reward promised to all such. "He that receiveth you receiveth me," says the Master, "and he that receiveth me receiveth him that sent me." That is, he that receives the humblest messenger receives also the mighty Giver of the message.

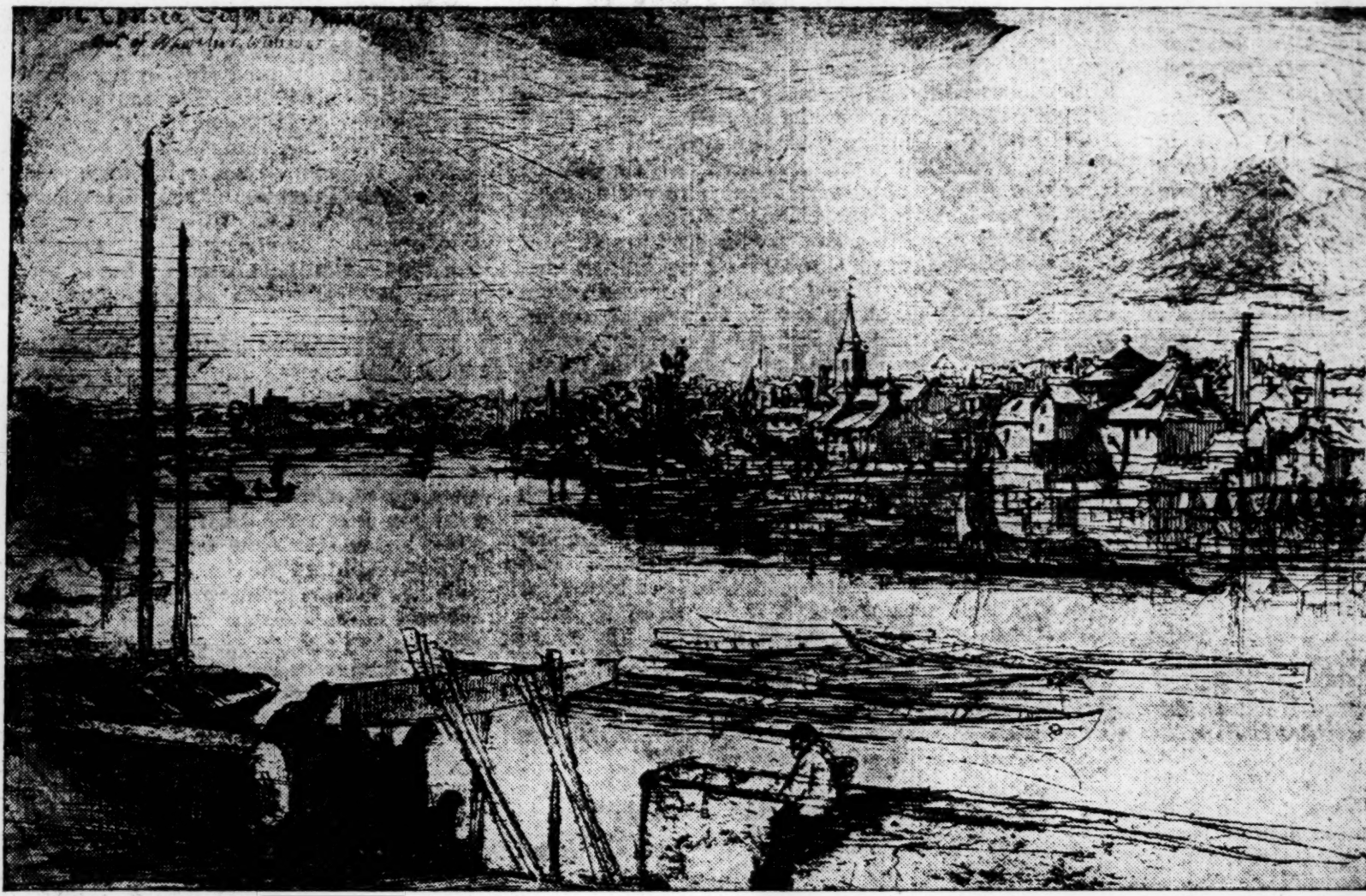
Even of those who do not reject the message, however, not every one estimates the follower of the Christ at his proper worth. "He that receiveth a prophet in the name of a prophet shall receive a prophet's reward," says Christ Jesus, "and he that receiveth a righteous man in the name of a righteous man shall receive a righteous man's reward." That is to say, he who listens to the messenger, knowing that the message is for him, and ready to follow the deliverance of Truth in his daily life reaps a benefit in exact proportion to the attentiveness, the understanding, and the obedience of his walk therein.

This is the "good ground" spoken of in another parable, which brings forth fruit a hundredfold. To such students the inspiration of a holy life and a clarified understanding comes home with overwhelming power. To them a prophet is recognized by the truth he proclaimed and he is recognized as a prophet, only because of demonstrable Truth. The result is that they reap the reward of a prophet—they gather up the full measure of the spiritual understanding which he has to impart. These are the thinkers who "build with solid masonry," as Mrs. Eddy, the great messenger to the present day, says, on page 450 of Christian Science and Health, the textbook of Christian Science. Preceding the passage referred to, the Discoverer of Christian Science describes two different classes of thinkers whose work cannot endure. She proceeds: "A third class of thinkers build with solid masonry. They are sincere, generous, noble, and are therefore open to the approach and recognition of Truth. To teach Christian Science to such as these is no task."

While all who listen may not attain at once to a full understanding of the message of Truth in Christian Science, however, they can at least render to the messenger what assistance is open to them. The chapter concludes with the cheerful assurance that no effort which they may make in this direction will ever be thrown away. "And whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only in the name of a disciple (for because he is a disciple), verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise lose his reward." The most modest effort to help forward the kingdom, put forth on behalf of the humblest soldier of the cross, is certain of its recompense. But of course the aim of the follower of Truth should always be higher than this elementary service. He should strive to merit the commendation bestowed on those who are wide awake to every demand of Principle, and who not merely manifest love towards the messenger of Truth and Love, but enter, with the fullest understanding, into the heights and depths of his teaching and demonstration. The student must, in fact, be always ready against the coming of the messenger from Truth

and Love. He cannot afford to be taken by surprise, for the reward of the prophet only accrues to those who receive him as a prophet, who are capable of apprehending his real and exalted character.

"Spiritual heroes and prophets are they whose new-old birthright is to put an end to falsities in a wise way and to proclaim Truth so winningly that an honest, fervid affection for the race is found adequate for the emancipation of the race." "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," page 248.)



"Old Chelsea from Whistler's Window," from the etching by Seymour Haden

A Botanist's Visitor

From Mr. Iw—n Al—z, a Russian Gentleman, describing the visit he paid at my request to Mr. John Bertram, the celebrated Pennsylvania Botanist. (Excerpt from "Letters from an American Farmer," by J. Hector St. John Crèvecoeur.)

Examine this flourishing province, in whatever light you will, the eyes as well as the mind of an European traveler are equally delighted; because a diffusive happiness appears in every part: happiness which is established on the broadest basis. The wisdom of Lycurgus and Solon never conferred on man one-half of the blessings and uninterrupted prosperity which the Pennsylvanians now possess: the name of Penn, that simple but illustrious citizen, does more honor to the English nation than those of many of their kings.

In order to convince you that I have not bestowed undeserved praises in my former letters on this celebrated government; and that either nature or the climate seems to be more favorable here to the arts . . . than to any other American province; let us together, agreeable to your desire, pay a visit to Mr. John Bertram, the first botanist, in this new hemisphere: become such by a native impulse of disposition. It is to this simple man that America is indebted for several useful discoveries, and the knowledge of many new plants. I had been greatly prepossessed in his favor by the extensive correspondence which I knew he held with the most eminent Scottish and French botanists; I knew also that he had been honored with that of Queen Ulrica of Sweden.

His house is small but decent; there was something peculiar in its first appearance, which seemed to distinguish it from those of his neighbors; a small tower in the middle of it, not only helped to strengthen it, but afforded convenient room for a staircase. Every disposition of the fields, fences, and trees, seemed to bear the marks of perfect order and regularity, which in rural affairs, always indicate a prosperous industry.

I was received at the door by a woman dressed extremely neat and simple, who without courtesying, or any other ceremonial, asked me, with an air of benignity, who I wanted? I answered, I should be glad to see Mr. Bertram. If she wilt step in and take a chair, I will send for him. No, I said, I had rather have the pleasure of walking through his farm. I shall easily find him out, with your directions. After a little time I perceived the Schuylikil, winding through delightful meadows, and soon cast my eyes on a new-made bank, which seemed greatly to confine its stream. After having walked on its top a considerable way I at last reached the place where ten men were at work. I asked if any of them could tell me where Mr. Bertram was. An elderly looking man, with wide trousers and a large leather apron, on looking at me, said, "My name is Bertram, dost thee want me?" Sir, I am come on purpose to converse with you, if you can be spared from your labor. "Very easily," he answered, "I direct and advise more than I work." We walked toward the house, where he made me take a chair while he went to put on clean clothes, after which he returned and sat down by me. The fame of your knowledge, said I, in American botany, and your well-known hospitality, have induced me to pay you a visit, which I hope you will

not think troublesome; I should be glad to spend a few hours in your garden. "The greatest advantage," replied he, "which I receive from what thee callest my botanical fame, is the pleasure which it often procureth me in receiving the visits of friends and foreigners; but our jaunt into the garden must be postponed for the present, as the bell is ringing for dinner." We entered into a large hall, where there was a long table full of vegetables; at the lowest part sat his negroes, his hired men were next, then the family and myself; and at the head, the venerable father and his

Chelsea of the Old Days

The long summer afternoon is waning, and the western sky, flaming with fading fires, floods broad Chelsea Reach with waves of dusky gold. The evening mist rises slowly, as yet hiding nothing, but transforming even commonplace objects in a weird unwonted way. Those pretentious blocks of new mansions loom almost lordly now; that distant railway bridge is only a ghost of graceful glimmering arches; money-making factory chim-

divided into two distinct parts, which only join together by a narrow passage. The first house has a large round it, which is to me a thing very agreeable. This gallery leads to all the chambers, which are commonly large, and with two rows of windows, the first being of painted glass; they seldom build above two stories, each of which has such galleries. The stairs are broad, and not often above thirty steps. This is the house belonging to the lord, and the adjoining one is called the "harem," that is, the ladies' apartment. . . . The rooms are

Colonel Romulus Fields

The reader will have a clearer insight into the character and past career of Colonel Romulus Fields by remembering that he represented a fair type of that social order which had existed in rank perfection over the blue-grass plains of Kentucky during the final decades of the old régime. Perhaps of all agriculturists in the United States the inhabitants of that region had spent the most nearly idyllic life, on account of the beauty of the climate, the richness of the land, the spacious comfort of their homes, the efficiency of their Negroes, and the characteristic contentedness of their dispositions. Thus nature and history combined to make them a peculiar class, a cross between the aristocrat and the bucolic, being as simple as shepherds and as proud as kings, and not seldom exhibiting among both men and women types of character which were as remarkable for pure, tender, noble states of feeling as they were commonplace in powers and cultivation of mind.

It was upon this luxurious social growth that the war naturally fell as a killing frost, and upon no single specimen with more blighting power than upon Colonel Fields. For destiny had quarried and chiseled him, to serve as an ornament in the barbaric temple of human bondage. There were ornaments in that temple, and he was one. From "Two Gentlemen of Kentucky," by James Lane Allen.

Suburban Meadows

How calmly drops the dew on tree and plant,
While round each pendulous leaf
The cool air blows!
The neighbor city has no sign to show
Of all its grim machines that toil and pant,
Except a sky that coal makes confident;
But there the human rivers ebb and flow,
And thither was I wonted once to go
With heart not ill at ease or reculant.
Here now I love to wander morn and eve,
Till oaks and elms have grown oracular;

—Edward Cracraft Lefroy.

Painting

The powers exerted in the mechanical part of the art have been called the language of painters; but we may say, that it is but poor eloquence which only shows that the orator can talk. Words should be employed as the means, not as the end; language is the instrument, conviction is the work.—"The Discourses of Sir Joshua Reynolds."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1903 by Mary Baker Eddy
FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., June 20, 1903, for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year, \$9.00 Six Months, \$4.50
Three Months, \$2.25 One Month, 75c
Single copies 3 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.
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Lady Montagu Writes From Turkey

To Mrs. Thistlethwaite, Adrianople, April 1, (Old Style) (1717)
I can now tell dear Mrs. T. that I am safely arrived at the end of my very long journey. . . .

What shall I tell you of?—You never saw camels in your life; and, perhaps, the description of them will appear new to you: I can assure you the first sight of them was very much so to me; and, though I have seen hundreds of pictures of those animals, I never saw any that was resembling enough to give a true idea of them. I am going to make a bold observation, and possibly a false one, because nobody has ever made it before me; but I do take them to be of the stag kind; their legs, bodies and necks, are exactly shaped like them, and their color very near the same. . . . They are never thoroughly tamed; the drivers take care to tie them one to another with strong ropes, fifty in string, led by an ass, on which the driver rides. I have seen three hundred in one caravan. They carry the third part more than any horse; but it's a particular art to load them, because of the hunch on their back. . . .

Horses are not put here to any laborious work, nor are they at all for it. They are beautiful and full of spirit, but generally little, and not so strong as the breed of colder countries; very gentle, with all their vivacity, swift and sure-footed. I have a little white favorite that I would not part with on any terms; . . . My side-saddle is the first was ever seen in this part of the world, and gazed at with as much wonder as the ship of Columbus was in America. . . . We are now lodging in a palace belonging to the Grand Signior. I really think the manner of building here very agreeable, and proper for the country. 'Tis true they are not at all solicitous to beautify the outside of their houses, and they are generally built of wood, which I own is the cause of many inconveniences.

Every house, great and small, is

The Gentian-Flower'd Pass

Across the valley, on that slope,
The huts of Avant shine!
Its pines, under their branches, ope
Ways for the pasturing kine.
Full-foaming milk-pails, Alpine fare,
Sweet heaps of fresh-cut grass,
Invite to rest the traveler there
Before he climb the pass—

The gentian-flower'd pass, its crown
With yellow spiraea aflame;
Whence drops the path to Allière
down,
And walls where Byron came.

By their green river, who doth change
His birth-name just below;
Orchard, and croft, and full-stored
grange
Nursed by his pastoral flow.
But stop!—to fetch back thoughts that stray
Beyond this gracious bound.
The cone of Jaman, pale and gray,
See, in the blue profound!

—Matthew Arnold.

The Flower of Collie Aristocracy

By cliff and chine, and hollow-nestling
wood
Thrilled with the poignant savour of
the sea,
All in the crisp light of a wintry morn,
We walked, my friend and I, preceded
still
By one whose silken and voluminous
suit,
His courtly ruff, snow-pure 'mid
golden tan,
His grandly feathered legs slenderly
struck,
The broad and flowing billow of his
breast,
His delicate ears and superfluous long
nose,
With that last triumph, his distinguish-
guished tail,
In their collective glory spoke his race
The flower of Collie aristocracy.
Yet, from his traits, how absent that
reserve,
That stillness on a base of power,
which marks,
In men and mastiffs, the selectly
sprung!

For after all, his high-life attributes,
His trick of doing nothing with an air,
His salon manners and society smile,
Were but skin-deep, factitious, and
you saw
The bustling despot of the mountain
flock.
And pastoral dog-of-all-work, underlie
The fashionable modern lady's pet—

—From "Odes and Other Poems,"
by William Watson.

Today

A place in the ranks awaits you.
Each man has some part to play:
The past and the future are nothing
In the face of the stern today.

—Adelaide Procter.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Irish Tangle

Nobody, speaking generally, believes in the new Home Rule Bill. Probably not even its immediate sponsors have much faith in it. That it can pass the House of Commons, and be successfully piloted through the House of Lords, is equally certain. But what then? It will arrive in Ireland another "present from Westminster," and, in these days, that will make it hardly more acceptable in Belfast than in Limerick. The truth of the matter is that the new bill is a counsel of desperation, or, worse still, of cynicism; and no man can build safely on despair or cynicism. One day the Prime Minister, in the frame of mind of "Giant Despair," takes up his residence in "Doubting Castle," the next, in the temper of Mercutio, he lunges at Sinn Fein, with his rapier, on the floor of the House, with the exclamation, "A plague o' both your houses!"

Now what is this Sinn Fein at which Mr. Lloyd George is lunging? Everybody knows Mr. Lloyd George, and what he is standing for, but how many people really understand Sinn Fein? To understand Sinn Fein, you must understand Ireland: not Ireland in Australia, or Canada, or the United States, but Ireland in Donegal, in Galway, in Tipperary—you must have something of a friendship, and not a mere bowing acquaintance, with Cathleen ni Houlihan. Sinn Fein is not a murder society, though miserably there is blood on its garments. Sinn Fein is the child of Arthur Griffith, it is sixteen years of age this year, and its mother was Hungary, not the Hungary of Count Tisza or Bela Kun, but of Kosuth, of Gorgei, above all of Deak. The story is as thus: In the year 1904, Arthur Griffith published a little book, named the "Resurrection of Hungary." In it an elaborate parallel was drawn between the fight of Hungary for freedom, and that of Ireland, and Ireland was bidden to walk in the footsteps of Hungary, never forgetting, for a moment, that great saying of Deak's, Hungary must depend upon itself alone. Therein is the origin of the name Sinn Fein, Ourselves Alone, and therein is the germ of the Sinn Fein movement.

Unfortunately, like all theorists, Mr. Griffith ignored the contradictions in his argument. Ireland might be, in a degree, a very minor degree, a Hungary, but there was no resemblance at all between Great Britain and Austria. This flaw was fatal enough, but there was another, and a much worse one: in Hungary there was no Ulster. These discrepancies became very marked, indeed, when, in the great war, Germany attacked the United Kingdom, as Prussia had attacked Austria in 1866, and so given Deak his opportunity: they were even more marked during the great convention in Trinity College, when the opposition to an agreement came purely from the Irishmen representing the South and the Irishmen representing the North. If the solidarity of Hungary had been on all fours with that of the Trinity convention, the one certain thing is that Hungary would never have gained its independence; and this leads to the third and perhaps the most fatal of all the discrepancies to which Mr. Arthur Griffith shut his eyes. What caused the real cleavage between the North and the South in the convention was religion. Of course it was not expressly stated that religion was at the bottom of the disagreement, and as a theological issue it never was. Nevertheless it was the centuries of war between the Protestant and the Romanist which was the cause of the distrust which came to a head over the vote of the Irish Roman Catholic bishops on the question of the customs.

Only a people who live so completely with their heads in the clouds as the Irish could have seriously built a great political party out of the fascination of Mr. Griffith's book. For a party so built has necessarily feet of clay, and feet of clay Sinn Fein has been manifesting ever since the movement became a real political force. Never, indeed, have the feet of clay been more manifest than in the inability of the movement to restrain the usual resort of an emotional, quick-tempered people to seek relief for their passions in outrage. At the very moment when the success of the movement appeared to be the most pronounced, it suffered the sudden eclipse of all Irish movements in an orgy of cattle driving, of land grabbing, and of assassination. The unseen influence which appears to cause every Irish national movement to destroy itself in an excess of lawlessness, manifested itself, at the critical period with something more than its usual violence; and in a second every reactionary element found itself armed with an argument which seems never to desert them. In such circumstances the appeal must be, on both sides, from Philip drunk to Philip sober. Once more North Eastern Ireland points to the attempted assassination of Lord French, and to the successful murder of civilians and constabulary men as an unanswerable argument against Home Rule in any shape; and once more Roman Catholic Ireland points to what it terms broken pledges and coercion as an explanation of, if not an excuse for, outrage. In this division of Ireland into two camps Mr. Lloyd George finds the justification of his new Home Rule Bill; and it is useless for the Irish to argue against it, and to combine to criticize it, if their hands are to continue to be raised against one another, and each is to refuse the settlement the other approves. The proposal that the future government of the country shall be settled by a Constituent Assembly, elected on a numerically proportional basis, in Ireland itself, and not by the choice of politicians at Westminster, is one of the alternatives which is being put forward to the Lloyd George scheme. If, however, Sinn Fein is going to refuse to come into any such assembly on the ground that it can only do so by surrendering its claim to complete freedom, and if North Eastern Ulster is going to refuse a seat in the assembly on the ground that the Sinn Fein terms are anathema

to it, then Mr. Lloyd George's scheme must naturally command the situation until Ireland can prove that it is a nation by a stronger argument than an appeal to civil war.

At the same time it is somewhat curious to find the critics of Mr. Lloyd George's bill combining to agree that they cannot agree among themselves. Mr. Dillon, the leader of the remnant of the old Home Rule Party, shakes his head at the Constituent Assembly on the ground that it will mean final surrender of the existing Home Rule Bill; the Roman Catholic Bishop of Raphoe, who better than most people understands Sinn Fein, declares that there is no chance whatever of that party joining an assembly in its present temper; whilst, finally, Orange Ireland insists that the only terms upon which it will enter the Constituent Assembly would be terms which it is confident would exclude Sinn Fein and the old Home Rulers. And yet Ireland demands a settlement at the hands of the United Kingdom, and Sinn Fein declares that it is going to take such a settlement at the point of the sword. Of course it is perfectly ridiculous to suppose that Ireland can win its freedom from England by fighting. Even if a combination of circumstances occurred, such as that which played into the hands of Deak when Prussia had Austria by the throat, it would be checkmated by the fact that North Eastern Ulster would be more irreconcilable than ever. There remain therefore just two alternatives. First, there is the opportunity for accepting Mr. Lloyd George's scheme and trying to convert it into a practical success; and, second, the willingness of all parties to join in the formation of a Constituent Assembly for the drafting of a new Constitution on the basis of the Dominion status. This would demand concessions on both sides, and concession is exactly what neither side is in the mood to grant. Yet all parties are prepared to condemn Mr. Lloyd George's scheme. Surely there was a sage humor in that famous picture of Mr. Punch's, which depicted an Irish jurymen, indignantly dissenting from the agreement of the other eleven, with the sarcastic expostulation, "Eleven more obstinate men I never met in me life."

Railroad Strike True to Type

ONCE more the industrial machinery of the United States has been thrown out of gear, and forced to proceed only limpingly, by a great body of labor unionists who have heedlessly, if not in large measure heedlessly, broken away from their regular labor union leaders. This time it is the railroad men who have undertaken to toss a monkey wrench into the works. As in a somewhat similar defection in the steel industry, some months ago, the result is a fairly definite cleavage of interest between the conservative elements of the organized workers immediately concerned, and the more radical element. As in the steel strike, so now in this railroad upheaval, the conservative elements in the disaffected unions tend to stick to their jobs, while the more radical elements have been doing their utmost to get all hands to quit work. And in the railroad affair, very much as in that of steel, there is no clear understanding as to why the strike was started, what the strikers want, or even whether they are striking for the same reasons.

On the whole, this latest upheaval seems to conform quite definitely to the sort of strike known to be engineered by I. W. W. or ultra-radical sympathizers. There was a smoldering disaffection—in this case the feeling among certain sections of switchmen and trainmen, principally train-yard workers, that the more powerful railroad unions, like the "big four" brotherhoods, had not shown the same persistency in looking after the yard workers' interests as in caring for those of the workers who run trains on the line. This long-standing disaffection was apparently seized upon by radical agitators, who, scattered amongst the various organizations, chiefly in the Chicago district, have apparently been, for some time past, "boring from within," in approved I. W. W. fashion, with the purpose of causing disruption. True to type, the disturbance was precipitated with the utmost of suddenness, without any real attempt to secure preliminary consideration of specific demands, or even any definite statement of grievances. A secret undermining of the workers' allegiance was followed by a sudden stoppage of work. Such demands as there are in evidence, for the most part made their appearance after the original defection, when the status of the strike required to be established as a means to induce other workers to give it their support. Now one other feature of the typical I. W. W. program is evident in the effort of the strikers, while not nominally disloyal to their existing unions, to get under way "one big union" that shall include all railroad workers in the country. From first to last in this affair the effort to make trouble, to cause disruption, to substitute confusion for order, has been the outstanding manifestation.

Against all this so-called "outlaw" activity, the great brotherhoods, which include the major proportion of railroad workers in the country and usually dominate the railroad labor situation, have set themselves flatly in opposition. The brotherhood leaders not only do not countenance the strike, but they also are doing their utmost, it seems, to prevent it from having any practical effect. In this they are fighting the fight of responsible labor organizations everywhere, inasmuch as they are striving to live up to their contracts with the employers. Thus the real issue of the strike, for the present, appears to be responsibility, as against irresponsibility. Of course this issue is of importance far beyond the circles of organized labor. Its bearings are indicated, in a way, by the incident reported from New York, where strikers are said to have jeered the throngs of commuters, who, prevented from reaching their suburban homes by the closing of the Hudson River tubes, were being further delayed by the consequent overcrowding of the ferry terminals. The men on strike have shown a marked disregard for public necessity or convenience, whereas the brotherhood members, as a rule, have shown a definite sense of responsibility to the public. Whether the strike, therefore, has been aimed primarily at hastening the betterment of the strikers, or has had its purpose in the possible overthrow of the "big four" brotherhoods, or has been simply another ultra-radical gasp of the

typical I. W. W. order, it has been un-American in its lawless disregard of consequences. There is a way for organized railroad workers, as for coal miners and others in the great industrial family, to get what is fair without undertaking to win consideration for themselves by making everybody else suffer.

Acute Demand for Houses

ONE of the most important features of the industrial and economic situation throughout the world today is the acute shortage of dwelling houses and business buildings. In some sections the housing problem is most serious. In a majority of the larger cities of the United States, building costs and rents have advanced inordinately. Notwithstanding the mounting prices, the situation does not seem to have been relieved to any extent. Tenants of office buildings, apartments, and single dwelling houses, in many cases, have been obliged to buy their buildings in order to prevent their being sold or rented over their heads. Houses of all kinds are reported to have changed hands several times as prices have advanced, reaping good profits for the various owners.

At the bottom of the trouble is the fact that, during the period of nearly five years of war, building operations were practically suspended. With return to peace conditions, the demand for houses of every sort became most urgent. Meanwhile wages advanced to unprecedented heights, and the prices of building materials likewise moved upward to almost unheard-of levels. For example, it is estimated that the construction costs of office buildings in New York City have increased, since 1914, at least 150 per cent, while the cost of their operation has advanced between 100 and 150 per cent. The advance in rents, during the same period, is estimated at between 100 and 150 per cent. Since the year 1913, the cost of hardware has advanced 212 per cent, plumbing fixtures 208 per cent, steel fabrication 325 per cent, electric wiring 186 per cent, and heating 205 per cent. And, of course, money rates are very much higher, and taxes are still greater, so that it is easy to understand, in a measure, why it costs so much to build, and why rents are so exacting.

There is a vast amount of building going on wherever there is any kind of industrial activity, but it has been calculated that it will be at least five years before there will be an appreciable easing up of the housing demand, and a commensurate decline in prices and rents. Building activity would be greater than it is, even considering the high costs, were it possible to obtain all the materials and labor necessary. Handicapped by the apparent lack of these necessities, the difficulty in meeting the demand is made formidable, and there is no telling when supply will overtake the need.

An authority estimates that Great Britain needs 800,000 new houses at once, and that it will require 100,000 houses a year to replace old ones and keep pace with the increasing population. So urgent has been the demand in London for small apartments that generous premiums are offered for them. In short, it looks as if the building industry would be extremely active for an indefinite period, throughout the world.

April

THE inclination never seems to be to regard April as "just another month." Of some of the months, particularly those in mid-summer or the somewhat uneventful ones of winter, it might perhaps be said that they are not in themselves epochal, as the first month of spring is epochal. Indeed, how altogether fitting it would seem were it provided, in the arbitrary calendar which civilization has contrived and set up, not as a measure of time, but rather as a chronometer to mark the divisions of time into years, months, and weeks, that April should be designated as the first month of the year, as January, for none but arbitrary reasons, is now designated. But the arbitrary measure which calendar makers seek to set upon the year and its seasons does not greatly concern those who seek and find, in the lengthening days and azure nights of April, the certain fulfillment of the promise of the return of seedtime and harvest. There may have been times, during the months of January and February, when it seemed to those who waited with what patience they could possess themselves that the white bonds with which winter had bound the earth could never be loosened. Like watchmen on ships at sea in the hours immediately preceding dawn, those who waited seemed sometimes to be waiting almost in vain. Nothing was so desirable, perhaps, as light and sunshine, and yet it appeared almost as though they would never appear. But along in mid-March, possibly, the watchers for spring took new courage. Everywhere there seemed to be preparations for some great event. With an invisible broom, March sweeps bare the fields and meadows, brushes away like cobwebs the dry leaves still clinging to the trees, with showers and melting snows washes the gray hillsides, and, like a busy caretaker, prepares the whole scene for the laying of the great carpet of green and the decorating of the woods and groves, which always mark the advent of April, Princess of Spring.

Finally, at the time appointed, perhaps on a day when there is a confusing intermixture of tears and smiles—the tears the fitful showers, and the smiles the glimpse of sunshine breaking through drifting clouds—the transition occurs. In an hour, almost, it seems, the green carpet has been spread. On the hillside yonder, the shades are already deepening; along the hedges there appear the first crocuses and the first dainty violets. The poplars and box elders are already decking themselves in summer raiment, and from the still bare branches of the oaks and elms in the pasture lot there comes a thousand-throated chorus, discordant perhaps, but musical and vibrant, because it is the blended song of blackbirds glad to be home again. There is no thought, even on the part of those accustomed to consult weather charts and bulletins, of referring to them now. It is April, and it is spring. The realization comes simultaneously in city, in village, and in the country, for spring, when it comes, is everywhere. People have found ways in which to close the doors of their homes against winter and to defy its blasts and snows, but no closed door can prevent spring from enter-

ing, for in it, inherently, are life and freedom and fulfillment.

What a wondrous and delightful composite picture the whole would present if, from a vantage point above and near it all, the beholder could view it in its entirety and its sequences! In a day, almost, countless purposeful activities have been undertaken or renewed. On the river or in the sound, tugs and steamers, released from an unwilling bondage, are moving hither and yon, as if anxious to make up for lost time. In the cities and villages, artisans long idle are laying out their plans for great buildings, and for tiny homes to be tucked away perhaps under great trees. On the farms, there are signs of activity everywhere. But these activities are not all of the most serious kind. In the parks and upon vacant lots, amateur "nines" are being organized for the spring practice, and baseball games immediately displace marbles and kite-flying. At the country clubs and on the public courses in the parks, the golfers are making their first rounds of the season. No one seems to remember that it was ever winter. Why should anyone? Spring comes apace!

Editorial Notes

WHILST it is, of course, good news that the consortium of the great powers concerned in the matter of a loan to China is well in the way to agreement, it must be again affirmed that no agreement can be counted satisfactory which places Japan in the "special position" she so earnestly desires to achieve. Japan, it would appear, has abandoned the claim that Manchuria and Inner Mongolia should be exempt from the operation of the loan, and is now claiming, according to the latest report, "only" that Japan's share in the consortium "operate for Southern Manchuria and Inner Mongolia in order to protect Japanese interests in these regions, whereas the shares of the other powers will not be so localized." This is simply a distinction without a difference. Southern Manchuria and Inner Mongolia are Chinese territories and Japan has no rights there such as this claim would involve.

PEOPLE of the United States every now and then display unmistakable signs of being surfeited with "investigations," "hearings," and "reports" that serve only to confirm their convictions about high prices without restraining such prices. A recent sign of this sort is reported from Alabama, where some 2000 men, in all walks of life, have joined the Birmingham Overall Club in the campaign against the high prices charged for clothing. The campaign started in a spirit of fun, but is gaining membership so fast that the clothing men may find that the law of caveat emptor works both ways, and the seller also may beware.

BLASCO IBANEZ's enthusiastic reception in Mexico is a reminder that not all Mexican interests are those associated with revolution, or political intrigue, as the available news from that country would sometimes seem to persuade northern readers. From the luncheon where he was a guest of President Carranza, at the Palace of Chapultepec, to his visit to the pyramids of Teotihuacan, the experiences of the novelist have shown that a visitor can spend some very enjoyable days in Mexico, if he travels under friendly auspices and is well recommended; also, that Mexico, now as of old, has a reading public well worth writing for, if only one writes in Spanish.

LOUD cheers of appreciation greeted the announcement, at a meeting of the War Fortunes Committee, that a working man had sent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for cancellation, British war savings certificates for £90 13s., money saved by him during the war when he was working as an engineer "while his fellow countrymen went to fight." This patriotic self-sacrifice has aroused public applause, and it is to be hoped that the noble impulse which this working man obeyed will move others to consider the advantages they won in war time by the sacrifice of others.

THERE may be a kernel of seriousness in the popular "indoor sport" of playing with words when one arises to ask who put the "corn in corner," as does the United States Attorney-General, in starting an investigation of an alleged attempt to get hold of all of the May corn crop. If the chief public prosecutor is successful in breaking up such an attempt, thereby preventing any radical increase in the price of that commodity, the people who benefit accordingly may award the palm to Mr. Palmer for his interest in their behalf.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA has administered a severe rebuke to extremists. It has shown, in its state engineering works, that it will not tolerate the methods practiced by certain boiler-makers who, in order to achieve their ends, would not hesitate to jeopardize the safety of the public. There is no room in society for men who would place rivets in such a way that they would work loose as soon as the railway trains, of which they were part, were set in motion. Something more than industrial disputes is involved in a question of this nature, and it is a welcome sign of the times that that "something" is receiving first consideration.

INTERESTED Americans, common consumers and official investigators alike, might, advantageously perhaps, cable to Norway to ask how the people there manage to keep prices down in such a measure as to account for this news item from New York: "A large consignment of clothing, made in the United States and exported to Norway before the war, came back to this country today on the steamship Bergensfjord, the owners expecting a substantial profit because of the great increases in prices here."

CENTRAL AMERICAN countries certainly have many interests in common. But the question is, whether the people of the countries will deem these interests sufficient to warrant the formation of a Union of Central America.

A NEWSPAPER printed in Spanish brings the naive headline, "Foreign Commerce of Spain Was Very Important During the European War." Quite so. And the head-writer might have explained that it was so much so that the Allies had their eye upon it all the while.